



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-104
Tuesday
31 May 1994

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-104

CONTENTS

31 May 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Opposition Parties Demonstrate Against UN Envoy [PANA] 1

Cameroon

Biya Departs on Official Visit to Paris [AFP] 1

Chad

Libya Officially Hands Over Aozou Strip [AFP] 1
 Libyan Minister Addresses Ceremony [JANA] 1

Rwanda

Negotiations Under Way Between Army, RPF [Libreville Radio] 2
 Further on Talks [AFP] 2
 Interim Government Evacuates Gitarama Base [AFP] 3
 RPF Captures Nyanza Camp [Radio Muhabura] 3
 RPF Says U.S. Assistance Mandated Too Late [Radio Muhabura] 3
 RPF Rebuts French Minister Roussin's Remarks [Paris Radio] 3
 RPF Leader Views Reasons Behind Massacres [Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 30 May] 4
 RPF To Set Up Government [Radio Muhabura] 4

Zaire

Army Linked to Arms Traffic With Rwanda [Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE 26 May] 5

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

President Gives EPRDF Anniversary Address [Addis Ababa Radio] 7
 Eritrean President Begins Brief Visit [Addis Ababa International] 7

Kenya

President Moi Says Rwanda Summit To Convene 'Soon' [Nairobi Radio] 7
 Soldiers Leave for UN Mission in Former Yugoslavia [Nairobi Radio] 7

Somalia

Negotiations Between Factions Postponed Again [Libreville Radio] 8
 Aidid Meets UN Envoy, Says Country Peaceful [Voice of the Great Somali People] 8
 UN Envoy Returns to Mogadishu After Nairobi Visit [Voice of the Somali Republic] 8
 Explosion in Mogadishu Kills 2; Several Injured [Voice of the Great Somali People] 8
 Wounded Nepalese Peacekeeper Freed by Kidnappers [AFP] 8

Uganda

High Commissioner to Tanzania Dies [Kampala Radio]	8
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Hartzenberg, Mandela Agree on Amnesty for Right Wing [SAPA]	9
Hold Talks on Volkstaat [Johannesburg Radio]	9
Ramaphosa Interviewed on Constitutional Assembly [RAPPORT 29 May]	9
Discontent in ANC Assembly Caucus Noted [RAPPORT 29 May]	11
Deputy Minister Pahad on Foreign Policy Priorities [Johannesburg TV]	11
Nzo Discusses Intention To Join Nonaligned Movement [SAPA]	13
Says No Firm Decision on Rwanda [Johannesburg Radio]	13
OAU Representative on Admission to Organization [Johannesburg TV]	13
Minister Announces Invitation To Join SADC [SAPA]	14
Formal Diplomatic Ties With Angola Established [Luanda TV]	14
European Union Lifts Remaining Economic Sanctions [Johannesburg Radio]	14
Deputy President Mbeki Notes 'Strict' Arms Policy [Johannesburg Radio]	14
Further on Mbeki's Remarks [Johannesburg Radio]	14
TEC Releases Draft Document on Arms Industry [SAPA]	14
Appointment of Meiring To Head SANDF Commended [SUNDAY TIMES 29 May]	15
ANC Proposes Disbanding, Disarming SDUs [SAPA]	16
Further on Proposals [SAPA]	17
Second Military Base Set Up for MK, APLA Members [SAPA]	17
Legislation To Outlaw Banking Discrimination Planned [Johannesburg TV]	18
KwaZulu/Natal' Dispute Over Portfolios Said Resolved [Johannesburg Radio]	18
ANC Allotted 3 Posts [SAPA]	18
Rift Said Developing Between Zulu King, Buthelezi [WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN 27 May-2 Jun] ..	19
IFP Youth Brigade Urges End to State of Emergency [Johannesburg Radio]	19
Mufamadi, Modise Visit Natal [SAPA]	20
'Intensive Talks' Held [SAPA]	20
Premier Sexwale 'Cordially' Welcomed in East Rand [Johannesburg TV]	20
PWV Government Concerned About Land Occupations [SAPA]	21
Kimberley To Remain Capital of Northern Cape [SAPA]	21
Provinces Demanding More Power From Government [SUNDAY TIMES 29 May]	21
National Party Leaders for 3 Cape Provinces Elected [SAPA]	22
Pik Botha Elected in PWV [Johannesburg Radio]	23
LP Executive Committee Agrees To Disband Party [SAPA]	23
IEC's Kriegler on Election Results, Lessons Learned [SAPA]	24
South African Press Review for 29 May [SUNDAY TIMES 29 May, etc]	24
South African Press Review for 30 May [THE STAR 30 May, etc]	25
South African Press Review for 31 May [CITIZEN 30 May, etc]	25

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government Official Rules Out Power Sharing [Luanda Radio]	26
Government Proposes To Give UNITA 4 Ministries [Maputo Radio]	26
Talks Delayed While UNITA Seeks Clarification [Luanda Radio]	26
Justice Minister Discusses Visit to U.S. [Luanda TV]	26
UNITA Continues Shelling Cuito; Situation 'Tense'	27
UNITA Issues Communique [Voz do Galo Negro]	27
More Than 70 Killed [Luanda Radio]	27
UNITA Action Also Reported in Moçico [Luanda Radio]	27
UNITA Intensifies Shelling [Luanda Radio]	28
Government Air Force Raid Huambo Agreed [London International]	28
UNITA Protests To UN Mediator [Luanda TV]	29
UNITA Official's House Destroyed [Voz do Galo Negro]	29
Cabinda Separatist Guerrillas Surrender [Luanda TV]	29

Lesotho

Official Clarifies Issues on Talks With Police [Maseru Radio]	29
---	----

Malawi

Chihana Accuses Muluzi of Failing To Unite Nation [AFP]	29
Calls For End to Regionalism [Blantyre Radio]	30
National Consultative Council Dissolved [Blantyre Radio]	30

Mozambique

Peace Talks Tackle Issue of 'Hidden' Frelimo Troops [SAVANA 13 May]	30
Renamo's Dhlakama Comments on Talks, U.S. Visit [Maputo Radio]	33
Malawian President Muluzi Arrives in Maputo [Maputo Radio]	34

Zimbabwe

FPZ Opposition Party Said Torn by In-Fighting	34
Leader Expelled From Party Post [SAPA]	34
Dumbutshena Rejects Expulsion [SAPA]	34
Mugabe: Opposition Manipulated by Whites [Maputo Radio]	35

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

Factional Fighting Around Tubmanburg Continues	36
Krahn Group Launches Attack [London International]	36
Koromah Said Ready To Wage 'Holy War' [Gbarnga Radio]	36
Koromah Says Tubmanburg Recaptured [London International]	36
Kidnapped ECOMOG Soldiers Released [Accra Radio]	37
UN Official: Situation 'Desperate' [London International]	37
Taylor Reiterates Charge Against Nigerian Troops [London International]	37
NPFL Accuses UN Envoy of Misinformation [Gbarnga Radio]	38
ECOMOG Blamed for Mayhem [Gbarnga Radio]	38
ECOMOG Commander Meets UN Election Officials [Monrovia Radio]	39

Niger

President Ousmane Leaves for Republic of China [Niamey Radio]	39
---	----

Nigeria

Government on Reconciliation, Opposition Groups [Lagos Radio]	39
Eastern Mandate Union Reacts to Government Ultimatum [Kaduna Radio]	40
Constitutional Conference Election Results Announced [Lagos Radio]	40
Justice Minister Views Conference [Lagos Radio]	40
Abiola Vows To Form Government in 'Near Future' [AFP]	40
Alleged Resignation of Envoy to U.S. Denied [Lagos Radio]	41

Togo

Prime Minister Heads First Cabinet Meeting [Lome Radio]	41
CAR Calls For 'Legitimate,' 'Credible' Government [Lome Radio]	41

Burundi

Opposition Parties Demonstrate Against UN Envoy

AB3005212294 Dakar PANA in English 1622 GMT
30 May 94

[Text] Bujumbura, 30 May (PANA)—Burundi's Union for National Progress, Uprona, former single party, and the Party for the Reconciliation of the People, PRP, on Sunday [29 May] in Bujumbura gathered a crowd of supporters to express their disapproval of the "biased" way the UN representative is carrying out his duties. Shouting "Abdallah out" and "Burundi is sovereign and mature enough to dispense easily with your tutelage", the two main parties of the opposition expressed their dissatisfaction in front of the hotel where the UN representative, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, lives. As the OAU special representative, Senegalese Papa Louis Fall, who was forced to resign last March, Abdallah, a Mauritanian national, was also accused by the demonstrators of going beyond his duties of mere observer and facilitation in the restoration of state institutions.

The accusations of partiality are not new, but the last straw was, according to the protesters, Abdallah's plan to organize in Nairobi from 1 June a week-long international conference on democracy and security in Burundi. The meeting, to which all the members of Burundi's executive, legislative, and judiciary have been invited, has stirred fears for their safety. They said plans to "gather at the same time all the members of the Burundian cabinet in the same plane" were suspicious.

The UN representative came down to the hall of his hotel and asked to talk to the angry demonstrators. He said the demonstrators had a democratic right to demonstrate for action they deem right, but that it was also not right for them to accuse him without foundation. He said the Nairobi conference would be convened only if Burundi's main parties deemed it useful and wanted to attend. "I am not here to force anybody to act against his own will," he said.

Observers said that the same opposition through similar demonstrations forced the OAU secretary-general's special representative to Rwanda to resign.

Cameroon

Biya Departs on Official Visit to Paris

AB3005223694 Paris AFP in French 1849 GMT
30 May 94

[Text] Yaounde, 30 May (AFP)—President Paul Biya left Yaounde today for Paris to begin an official visit that will last several days, an official source announced in the Cameroonian capital. The Presidency of the Republic did not disclose the head of state's schedule in France. Before leaving for Paris, Mr. Biya donated 15 million CFA francs to the national soccer team, the Indomitable

Lions, and directed the government to release as early as possible the sum of 100 million CFA francs for the team's preparation for the USA-hosted World Cup, the said source added.

Chad

Libya Officially Hands Over Aozou Strip

AB3005142594 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT
30 May 94

[Text] Ndjamen, 30 May (AFP)—Libya on Monday [30 May] officially restored the Aozou Strip, a tract of desert territory believed to be rich in minerals, to Chad after a 22-year occupation, Chadian radio reported. The handover took place as planned at Aozou, a post in the territory of 114,000 square kilometres (45,600 square miles) which had led to war between the two nations in the past, the radio said. But it gave no details, citing an almost total lack of communications with the remote site.

The lowering of the Libyan flag in the Aozou Strip and the transfer to Chad follows a February 3 ruling by the International Court of Justice in the Hague, upholding Ndjamen's claim to the area. Guests invited to the ceremony by the Chadian Government, notably French troops and representatives of relief agencies, were flown to Bardai, about 100 kilometres (60 miles) from Aozou, aboard French military planes, diplomatic sources in Ndjamen said.

France deployed a military air and ground force in Chad in 1986, known as Operation Epervier (Sparrowhawk), to put an end to Libyan military offensives. The force is currently some 800 strong. The programme for Monday's ceremony stated that it would be attended by Libyan Justice Minister Muhammad al-Hijazi, Chadian Interior Minister Abderamane Izzo and an official of the UN observer team that monitored Libya's withdrawal.

Libyan Minister Addresses Ceremony

LD3105094794 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT
31 May 94

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 31 May—A ceremony carrying out a ruling on the Aozou Strip by the International Court of Justice was held yesterday, following an agreement signed in Surt on 4 April 1944 between the Great Jamahiriyah and Chad.

The ceremony was attended by the brother secretary of justice and public security, and by the ministers of interior, defense and trade from the Chadian side. The head of the UN observers also attended.

A joint declaration was issued on the occasion. It states that the International Court of Justice issued its ruling on the regional dispute between the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Chad on 4 February, 1994, and that in the realization

that the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Chad signed an agreement on 4 April 1994 on ways to implement the International's Court of Justice ruling, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Chad declare that the withdrawal of the Libyan administration and Libyan forces from the village of Aouzou is to begin on this day, 30 May 1994, in a manner acceptable to both sides and is to be made under the supervision of a UN observers' team.

This declaration was signed in the village of Aouzou today, 30 May 1994.

The brother secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice and Public Order delivered a speech during the ceremony. He underlined that although the name of Aouzou used to represent a symbol for disunity, it can now be a symbol for the consolidation of solidarity and the boosting of ties and links between the two brotherly peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and Chad. He indicated that for almost half a century, the village of Aouzou represented a symbol for a joint struggle to repel the colonialist invaders.

In his speech, the brother secretary said that although the colonialists did not settle in this land, they nevertheless established their presence by way of drawing maps of the area. The whole of Africa was a target for a deliberate and provocative policy of division aimed at sowing disunity among brothers and tearing apart the heroic bravery against colonialism. This region, alongside other regions in Africa, was part of this provocative division. To this day, other African areas continue to suffer from this divisionist policy.

He added that the colonialists used to exaggerate and stress this conflict between Libya and Chad, which hampered the march of all our peoples in Africa, and diverted Africa's attention from taking care of its matters and developing its resources. Colonialism erected a barrier between the two countries, which had a negative impact on cooperation between them. We are still seeing this policy in a number of African regions.

However, today, and following the taking of this brave step in opting to solve the conflict through peaceful means and through the International Court of Justice, we are taking a further heroic step, a step that shows our respect for the verdict of the International Court of Justice, a step that some so-called superpowers could not take.

Today, we give proof that solving a conflict can be reached through peaceful methods; through more effective and beneficial means. We show that whenever a judicial quarter specializing in areas of conflict gives its verdict, irrespective of the point of view expressed toward its decision, the parties should adhere to this ruling. This method is the fundamental foundation for establishing a new world order; the use of force, the imposition of or threats to implement political and economic sanctions will not provide solutions

to the world's problems and difficulties. The only method is to solve conflicts via peaceful ways and through the UN Charter.

He added that the pronouncement of the verdict of the International Court of Justice, especially in a case like this, does not mean that there was a weak or a strong side, a victor or a vanquished, a winner or a loser. It means that a legal solution, irrespective of victory, defeat, gain or loss, had been found which solves a long-standing conflict, and turns the Sahara into what it was in the past: A land for harmonious ties and stability.

He stressed that the Great Jamahiriyah is setting the ideal example on respecting an important binding verdict, and that there is no other way for other states other than to heed this method for solving conflicts. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Negotiations Under Way Between Army, RPF

AB3005144094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 30 May 94

[Excerpt] The situation remains very tense in Rwanda, where fresh negotiations opened this morning between rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and government forces. These negotiations under the mediation of the United Nations are aimed at achieving a ceasefire. Concerning today's negotiations, let us listen to the views of RPF spokesman Jean-Baptiste Gawumba:

[Begin Gawumba recording] Talks are also necessary to stop the massacres still prevailing in the country. We have always said that meetings between the RPF and government forces could help to stop the massacres and we continue to believe so. If there is a possibility of stopping the massacres to enable the people to live in security, well we believe it would have a positive effect on our country. [end recording]

While negotiations continue at Amahoro Hotel in Kigali, fierce fighting is taking place in the Rwandan capital. The RPF, which is seeking a position of strength, has increased its pressure on the contested interim government. [passage omitted]

Further on Talks

AB3005185194 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Kigali, May 30 (AFP)—Rwandan rebel and army commanders agreed Monday [30 May] to allow the evacuation of civilians and to resume UN-brokered ceasefire talks on Thursday.

The accord was announced by the commanders after their first face-to-face meeting at the Amahoro Hotel.

United Nations troops meanwhile evacuated hundreds of civilians trapped for weeks behind the battlelines to

safe areas, after an early morning delay caused by fierce artillery duels and difficulties in obtaining guarantees of security from both sides, UN officials said.

Mainly Hutu government supporters were driven in white UN trucks from the Amahoro stadium, in rebel-held territory, to government-controlled areas south of the embattled capital Kigali.

Interim Government Evacuates Gitarama Base

*AB2905172394 Paris AFP in English 1715 GMT
29 May 94*

[Excerpt] Nairobi, May 29 (AFP)—Fighting raged in Kigali on Sunday [29 May] on the eve of ceasefire talks between rebel and government forces, and the United Nations said part of the interim government had fled its base southwest of the capital.

The combat, sporadic but at times heavy, forced the United Nations to suspend its evacuation of civilians from Kigali, a UN spokesman said.

In Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross said some 400,000 Rwandans had fled the fighting in the capital: "They have nothing to eat and nothing to drink. It is a very grave situation," said ICRC spokesman Tony Burgener.

UN spokesman Abdul Kabia, contacted by telephone from Nairobi, said: "Our information is that a substantial number of government officials have left Gitarama for Kibuye (west) and Butare (south), but some are still there."

It was not immediately clear whether the interim Prime Minister Jean Kambanda was among the officials who reportedly fled.

The self-declared interim government fled Kigali on April 12, and established its base near Gitarama, 50 kilometres, (35 miles) southwest of the capital, after Rwanda Patriotic Front rebels launched an offensive on the city.

The rebels have been tightening their grip on Kigali over the past couple of weeks and are reported to have advanced within seven kilometres (five miles) of Gitarama.

There was also heavy fighting around the northern town of Ruhengeri, Kabia said. [passage omitted]

RPF Captures Nyanza Camp

*EA3005141094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 30 May 94*

[Excerpt] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] forces have captured Nyanza military camp in Gitarama. Several government soldiers and civilians who have been imprisoned in the camp were set free. RPF forces have received cooperation of the residents in the area, who are handing over arms and ammunitions that were supplied

by government functionaries. As RPF forces advanced toward the town of Gitarama, the self-imposed government is on the run to unknown destinations. Some sources say that the government may now be in the town of Kibuye near the Zairian border while others say that the government may now be in Gisenyi, also near the Zairian border. Some cabinet ministers have been sighted in the town of Gisenyi and others have already taken refuge in other countries, pretending to be on diplomatic missions. [passage omitted].

RPF Says U.S. Assistance Mandated Too Late

*EA2905195094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 29 May 94*

[Text] The U.S. Government has finally allowed to support the UN Mission in Rwanda. The U.S. Government has set aside \$35 million to finance the UN Mission in Rwanda. Bill Clinton's government has also pledged to send tanks and transport planes for African troops to be sent in Rwanda as UN troops. U.S. Government has stated that they still maintain that UN Mission in Rwanda should be humanitarian. They still insist that UN soldiers should go to the border rather than go to the city center. However, this (?delayed) reaction from the UN Security Council, and the United States for that matter, is rather too late.

Earlier this week, Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, UN secretary general, told the international community that it is responsible for what is happening in Rwanda, that he had called upon 40 countries to contribute to the UN 5,500 troops—but only four countries have responded. So far, the countries which have agreed to send troops to Rwanda include Ghana—which is to add to their 200 troops now in Rwanda to form a battalion of 800—Senegal, Ethiopia, and Zimbabwe.

RPF Rebuts French Minister Roussin's Remarks

*LD3005194894 Paris Radio France International in
French 1830 GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has reacted to the interview given by [French Cooperation Minister] Michel Roussin. In a statement, the RPF has denied that massacres took place as a result of the withdrawal of French troops last November. The RPF points out that there were a number of reports of massacres of civilians at a time when and in regions where French soldiers were present. The rebel movement also questioned how France could explain that it had evacuated only members of the former ruling party and refused to protect the family of the prime minister designated by the Arusha peace accords—end of quotation.

RPF Leader Views Reasons Behind Massacres

AU3005152794 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
30 May 94 pp 152-154

[Interview with RPF Secretary General Theogene Rudasingwa by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given: "We Will Put an End to the Killing"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] Relief organizations estimate that half a million people have been killed in the Rwandan civil war. Is the Tutsi tribe, who have been called the Jews of Central Africa, threatened with extinction?

[Rudasingwa] The genocide has almost been completed, except for the people who have managed to flee to neighboring countries. However, not only Tutsis have fallen victim to the massacres; the entire Hutu opposition has also been massacred.

[DER SPIEGEL] Thus, it was no classical tribal warfare?

[Rudasingwa] This is the cliché that the world likes to use too much: Hutus are massacring Tutsis in an outbreak of archaic hatred. This is so easy, because if this explanation is true, no one really has to feel responsible.

[DER SPIEGEL] Who is really to blame for this blood-bath?

[Rudasingwa] Not the Hutus, but a dictatorial clique that wants to stay in power with its army, its militias, and its death squads.

[DER SPIEGEL] But it is probably not a coincidence that these forces belong to the Hutu tribe. The Tutsis, on the other hand, were the ruling people in the past. Is this not a reckoning between master and servant?

[Rudasingwa] The fact is: Tutsis and Hutus managed to get along with each other for many centuries. They are linked by one language, one religion. Tensions began during the colonial era, when the Belgians used the Tutsi elite as collaborators.

[DER SPIEGEL] Rwanda became independent in 1962. You cannot still blame everything on the colonial powers.

[Rudasingwa] Our country's politicians are far more to blame than the Belgians, because they were only too happy to take over the colonial structures—including the passports, in which one's tribe is noted. The Rwandan politicians have missed the opportunity to build a nation. They were interested only in their own privileges.

[DER SPIEGEL] Corruption and the abuse of power also exist in other countries; still, there are no such horrible excesses committed there.

[Rudasingwa] Rwanda's ruling Hutu clique shamelessly exploited their tribal origins to achieve their political goals. The current war broke out at a moment when the old regime saw itself threatened by a new alliance between Tutsis and

Hutus, who formed joint opposition parties. It is a struggle between democratic forces and dictatorship.

[DER SPIEGEL] Rwanda is the most densely inhabited country on the African continent. In addition, hundreds of thousands of Tutsis, some of whom had been driven out as early as in 1959, were preparing their return with the help of your liberation movement, the Rwandan Patriotic Front, RPF. Are the massacres not also an expression of the quarrel over the scarce arable land, the struggle for survival?

[Rudasingwa] Overpopulation and scarce resources are certainly the main problems of our country. However, this is no reason to fan fear among the population and to refuse the return of the refugees. Rwanda's problems could be solved with a modern policy: We need better agriculture and a moderate form of industrialization. We have large nature preserves and hunting reserves that we should use for regulated tourism. However, the mountain gorillas must never be more important than the people in our country.

[DER SPIEGEL] Are you disappointed that the international community is reacting with helplessness to the genocide in Rwanda?

[Rudasingwa] We do not believe that international organizations, such as the Organization of African Unity or the United Nations, can really help. Foreign troops have never managed to restore law and order in a country. After the debacle in Somalia, we want to accept no more than 3,000 blue helmets to guard relief convoys. If UN soldiers try to prevent us from defeating the dictatorial regime in Rwanda, we will shoot at them.

[DER SPIEGEL] Your RPF, which is dominated by the Tutsis, has surrounded the capital city of Kigali. You can achieve a military victory, but what is going to happen then? Revenge on the Hutus?

[Rudasingwa] A predecessor of the RPF was founded by Tutsis in exile in 1979. However, fortunately, we are no longer a purely Tutsi organization. We are the only force that can put an end to the killing, and the Hutus, too, know that; they are just as much victims as the Tutsis.

[DER SPIEGEL] How does a party that is considered to be a Tutsi movement want to rule in a country with a Hutu majority?

[Rudasingwa] We are not coming as conquerors. We are ready to form alliances with all parties that were not involved in the genocide. We want to prevent mass murders from being committed ever again in our homeland.

RPF To Set Up Government

EA2905140094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1745 GMT 28 May 94

[Excerpts] The Rwanda Patriotic Front [RPF] president, His Excellency Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, visited the

Rusumo area in Kibungo Prefecture, where he was welcomed by local senior army officers.

While at Rusumo, President Kanyarengwe was interviewed for one and a half hours by correspondents from Radio France International, Radio Burundi, Radio Tanzania, and Tanzanian newspapers, among others. Our Muhabura correspondent [name indistinct], was also present.

To the first question, concerning when the RPF would set up a government, President Kanyarengwe said that the war was continuing, but that the warring armies were going to meet to work out how to solve the problem of war. He said that in case the negotiations failed, the RPF would carry on with the war and capture the town of Kigali, as well as the entire country, and would then establish leadership. President Kanyarengwe said that the RPF would cooperate with those parties that stood for democracy in Rwanda and that it could not recognize the government of Kambanda and Sindikubwabo.

Concerning the war, President Kanyarengwe said the RPF forces were doing well. He said that they controlled more than half of Rwanda, and occupied important points in Kigali.

On the contributions of our neighboring countries to stop the war in Rwanda, President Kanyarengwe first thanked the countries that had accepted refugees, and the international community, which continues to support us. He called upon Zaire and Tanzania to continue their mediation efforts.

He also indicated that a meeting had been called by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and that it would take place in Tanzania. In short, he said, all the neighboring countries were helping us, and urged them to continue doing so.

The journalists wished to know if the Arusha agreements were still useful. President Kanyarengwe said the Arusha agreements would continue to be a crucial basis, especially with regard to the establishment of a leadership based on law, democracy, the unity of Rwandans, justice, and other principles. Concerning justice, the agreement would ensure the punishment of all murderers. Correspondents also asked questions about intertribal relations in Rwanda. President Kanyarengwe said that the tribal question was just a pretext leaders use to manipulate the people, so that they could continue to cling to power, kill innocent people, and misinform the international community about Rwanda's real problems. President Kanyarengwe said the real problems of Rwanda were essentially political, because a clique wanted to grab the leadership and victimize innocent people. [passage omitted]

The journalists are also reported to have visited the Nyarubuye parish, where they saw an unbelievable number of bodies—more than 20,000 of them. They were reportedly tongue-tied. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Army Linked to Arms Traffic With Rwanda

BR2705121094 Brussels LA LIBRE BELGIQUE in French 26 May 94 p 6

[Report by Marie-France Cros: "Kivu Affected by Rwandan Civil War"]

[Text] Will the Rwandan tragedy destabilize Zaire? Kivu is taking in Rwandan refugees and may be the crossing point for arms destined for the government camp in this country, despite the UN arms embargo.

According to the account of a Rwandan refugee at Coma (a Zairian town on Lake Kivu, opposite Gisenyi, a stronghold of Hutu extremists in Rwanda), Rwandans are making incursions into Zaire to carry off refugees and to take them back to the Rwandan side. We have been unable to obtain confirmation of this news, although rumors of such seizures are circulating among Goma's Zairian population.

One of the refugees, on the other hand, told LA LIBRE BELGIQUE that the Rwandans had come to Zaire to rustle cattle in the Bukombe district. Hutus coming from Rwanda are also said to have attacked three farms belonging to Tutsis in the Masisi region of Zaire. The owners are said to have killed some attackers and captured others. According to the same source, attacks have also taken place in the area of Rutshuru (a Jomba village) "but Ndeze, the Rutshuru's Hutu mwamui (editor's note: Member of the Republican High Council, the Kinshasa Parliament), is not letting these attacks develop, because he wants to maintain the tranquility of the region."

Tension in Kivu

Readers are reminded that the Kivu (Zairian region on the frontier with Rwanda and Burundi) has a native Rwandan-speaking population consisting of Tutsis and Hutus. The region, linked to the pre-colonial Rwandan kingdom, was annexed to the Belgian Congo by the colonizers, who also subsequently encouraged, in the '30s, an immigration of workers from Rwanda. Successive waves of political and ethnic violence in Rwanda and Burundi since their independence have added refugees coming from these countries. In 1992-93, the Kivu was the scene of bloody outbreaks of violence between Rwandan-speaking natives (Hutus and Tutsis) on the one hand, and non-Rwandan speakers (principally Behunde and Banyanga) on the other.

A Rwandan-speaking Zairian source indicates that South Kivu's Governor Keymbwa Walumona, who is a Protestant pastor, has driven back to their own country Rwandans fleeing the prefecture of Cyangugu, where Tutsis and the Hutu opposition have been massacred. Privately, the governor is said to have indicated that these were instructions "from above," in other words from President Mobutu. Certain people believe such an order to be unlikely since North Kivu is welcoming refugees without difficulty.

A Zairian source not from the region has indicated to LA LIBRE BELGIQUE that tensions between Hutus and Tutsis, already sensitive within the Kivu due to the ethnic clashes in the neighboring countries, have grown with the present Rwandan crisis, and that Kinshasa's policy was therefore rather to receive Tutsi refugees in South Kivu (Bukavu, Uvira) and Hutu refugees in North Kivu (Goma, Masisi, Rutshuru). A DSP (Special Presidential Division) has been installed "between the two (Kivu provinces)," in particular in the region of Masisi and along the frontier, from Rutshuru to Uvira.

However, the welcome by South Kivu's governor to the Rwandan Tutsis seems pretty reticent, judging from a European source at Bukavu (capital of the province). This source added that "trading in property stolen" from the victims of the anti-Tutsi and anti-Hutu opposition pogroms in Rwanda was taking place in Bukavu, where Rwandan military had received the governor's "authorization to come and gather supplies," and was taking full advantage of this.

Arms Traffic

Another area of Zairian involvement in the Rwandan crisis: arms trafficking. According to information gathered by LA LIBRE BELGIQUE, an air cargo company

landed a cargo of arms at Goma airport "on a Thursday, one week after President Habyarimana's death" (that would be 14 April). These arms were transported on 10 trucks belonging to local traders (Zairians and an Indian), and then escorted to Gisenyi, an area in the hands of Rwandan Government forces. In early May, a Bulgarian plane landed 42 tons of arms at Goma, which were immediately loaded onto Rwandan military trucks. In general, these transshipments are said to have taken place at night, at a rate of one a week, and from aircraft of different origins, in particular from Nigeria. Last Monday 23 May, a Zairian Army C-130 and a cargo plane from the same air freight company as the one mentioned above landed at Goma at 0000 GMT, according to eyewitnesses. At 0200 GMT, the crates were loaded onto two dump trucks and a Toyota truck belonging to the Zairian Army, en route for Gisenyi. The load must then have been transported via Lake Kivu as far as Cyangugu and, from there, by road toward Butare and Gitarama, a region that could be the next objective of the Rwandan Patriotic Front guerillas.

We questioned Zaire's ambassador in Brussels about this trafficking. Mr Kimbulu told us that "Zaire is a mediator (in the Rwandan conflict) and cannot therefore allow one of the parties to be favored."

Ethiopia

President Gives EPRDF Anniversary Address

EA2805160294 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 0707 GMT 28 May 94

[Speech by President Meles Zenawi on the third anniversary of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, at Meskel Square in Addis Ababa—live]

[Excerpts] Dear Ethiopian people, I would like to express my heartfelt pleasure on this auspicious third anniversary of peace and democracy, which has come at a time when we are close to establishing a lasting democratic system, and when we have reached the last phase of the transitional period. [passage omitted]

The registration of voters and candidates for the Constituent Assembly has been carried out, and candidates are already in the process of campaigning, with the help of the government media. The necessary documents, ballot boxes, and the process for transporting them is successfully underway. It is expected that the elections will be carried out fairly, freely, and in a democratic manner, in the presence of local and international observers. 16 million people have already been registered as voters, out of the 22 million who are eligible to vote, so around 72 percent of our eligible voters have registered. [passage omitted]

What remains now is the process by which the people will elect those who will represent them in the Constituent Assembly.

A Constitution will be adopted by the Constituent Assembly, and a new democratic government, based on this Constitution, will be set up. This process is expected to be finalized by the middle of next year. [passage omitted]

The government has taken steps to improve production in the trade and industrial sectors. Those obstacles which had been hindering the development of the economy's industrial sector have been removed, and government institutions have been encouraged to operate at a profit through improved management. Our factories were saved from closure by being supplied with adequate foreign currency from the government for the purchase of raw materials. [passage omitted]

In this year's budget, the industrial sector has shown 9.9 percent growth; trade and transportation have grown by 3.7 percent, and the social services sector has grown by 10.3 percent. Although the amount of land under cultivation has increased by 11 percent, agricultural production has gone down by 5.2 percent, due to inadequate rainfall. Since the country's economy is dependent on agriculture, which in turn relies on long rains, if there is inadequate rainfall in one year it will not only affect the agricultural sector, but the entire national economy. [passage omitted] Moreover, more than 6.7 million citizens are faced with famine, and thousands of animals have been affected. [passage omitted]

I would like to extend my deepest gratitude, and that of the Ethiopian people, to various donor countries and nongovernmental organizations, for their relentless life-saving missions. [passage omitted]

Eritrean President Begins Brief Visit

EA3005214694 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Eritrean President Isayas Afwerki arrived here in Addis Ababa today on a brief working visit to Ethiopia. On arrival at Bole Airport, the Eritrean leader was welcomed by President Meles Zenawi and other senior government officials. The two heads of state are expected to discuss issues of mutual concern. President Isayas will fly to the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, tomorrow to attend an international summit meeting called Global Coalition With Africa.

Kenya

President Moi Says Rwanda Summit To Convene 'Soon'

EA2705164894 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 27 May 94

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today announced that the leaders of the three East African states, including Zaire, will meet soon over the strife in Rwanda. President Moi said neighboring states should not stand back and watch as many innocent lives are lost through the civil strife.

The president noted that the many problems currently facing the African continent are as a result of embracing foreign ideals without due understanding of what they entail. He reiterated that tribalism was an evil that had contributed to a lot of problems in Africa.

President Moi observed that Kenya achieved a lot in various sectors because of the peace and tranquillity that continued to be maintained since independence. He attributed the country's stability to the democratic principles that have continued to be practiced since independence. President Moi was speaking at Njumbi secondary school in Kangema Division of Murang'a District, where he helped to raise 6,662 shillings and five cents in aid of Kangema divisional bursary fund. [passage omitted]

Soldiers Leave for UN Mission in Former Yugoslavia

EA3005191194 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 30 May 94

[Excerpt] A contingent of 324 Kenyan soldiers left the country this morning on a UN peacekeeping mission to the war-torn former Yugoslavia. The battalion, code-named Kenbat-3, comprises 27 officers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel (Julius Ayub Githiri). It will take over from Kenbat-2 which returns home after a stint in the former Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Negotiations Between Factions Postponed Again

AB3005165094 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Peace negotiations between Somali rival factions scheduled for today in Nairobi have just been postponed for the fourth time in two months. Another date is expected to be announced later after consultations between the UN and the Somali factions.

Aidid Meets UN Envoy, Says Country Peaceful

EA2905143094 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 26 May 94

[Excerpt] Mohamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance leadership council and of the United Somali Congress, USC, has met a UN delegation led by UN envoy Iqbal Riza. Mr. Aidid expressed his happiness with the delegation's visit and the meeting. He briefed members of the delegation on the overall situation in the country, saying that, peacewise, the country was fine. He explained that, since March, no interclan or intergroup fighting had taken place, though incidents of banditry had occurred here and there. Mr. Aidid said the United Nations Operation in Somalia had not delivered required goods, and said that it had only assisted a limited number of people.

On the formation of a police force, the chairman suggested it was important to speed up the creation of the police force, so that security was maintained throughout the country. Mr. Aidid said that progress had been made to reconcile Somali organizations during a number of conferences that had been held, the last one being in Nairobi in March, during which a peace declaration had been signed.

Mr. Aidid told the UN envoy that reparations should be paid for the damages caused by the five months of war, in which 13,000 people were killed and 45,000 injured, and a lot of property destroyed. He said the injured and orphans should be cared for and rehabilitated. Mr. Aidid appealed to the international community to continue their humanitarian assistance to support the Somali people. He made it clear that foreign interference in Somalia was detrimental to the establishment of peace in the country, adding that Somalia should be left alone. Finally, Aidid commended UN Special Ambassador to Somalia Lansana Kouyate for his tireless efforts to bring about an end to Somalia's problems.

For his part, Iqbal Riza said efforts had been made to resolve Somalia's problems. He thanked the chairman for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation. [passage omitted]

UN Envoy Returns to Mogadishu After Nairobi Visit

EA3005214294 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Ambassador Lansana Kouyate, the UN secretary general's acting special envoy to Somalia, returned this afternoon to Mogadishu after holding talks in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, with Somali political leaders there. This morning he met Somali Salvation Alliance representatives, with whom he discussed the course of national reconciliation, the conference for the reconciliation of the Jubbada Hoose region, re-establishment of the police force, the judiciary, and regional organizations, such as the regional councils. Ambassador Lansana Kouyate held talks yesterday with General Omar Haji Mohamed, the chairman of the Somali National Front.

Explosion in Mogadishu Kills 2; Several Injured

EA3005200294 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Two people died and several others were injured when a bomb exploded at the center of the big market in Bakaraha in Mogadishu. The cause of the explosion is not yet known and any details will be broadcast to you in our subsequent bulletins, God willing.

Wounded Nepalese Peacekeeper Freed by Kidnappers

AB2905180094 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Nairobi, May 29 (AFP)—A Nepalese peacekeeper abducted two weeks ago in an ambush that left five colleagues dead was freed Sunday [29 May], the United Nations said.

The peacekeeper was wounded during the clash but appears to be in satisfactory health, said a spokesman for the UN mission here, George Bennet.

Bennet said he had no details on the soldier's release, but that he believed the kidnappers received nothing in exchange.

The soldier was abducted from a Mogadishu hospital after the assault by Somali gunmen on May 16.

Uganda

High Commissioner to Tanzania Dies

EA2705204194 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 27 May 94

[Summary] Ugandan high commissioner to Tanzania, Mr. Ben Matogo, has died.

Hartzenberg, Mandela Agree on Amnesty for Right Wing

MB2805142794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 28 SAPA—Afrikaner Volksfront [AVF, Afrikaner National Front] Chairman Ferdi Hartzenberg on Saturday [28 May] said he and President Mandela had agreed that the same norms would be applied to deal with outstanding cases of amnesty for rightwingers that had been used in the case of the African National Congress. Dr Hartzenberg told a news conference he intended to raise the amnesty issue again at his meeting with Mr Mandela in Pretoria on Monday.

It might be necessary to adjust the cut-off dates contained in legislature for amnesty, Dr Hartzenberg said.

Distancing the AVF from violence, Dr Hartzenberg announced that the organisation would establish a team to directly negotiate with the government on an Afrikaner Volkstaat [homeland].

He was speaking after an AVF Executive Council meeting in Pretoria to review the AVF's position after the elections. A volks [people's] republic committee had been established to do the necessary planning and formulate input for negotiations, he said.

Dr Hartzenberg likened the position of Afrikaners to that of the Palestinians before their settlement, saying Afrikaners had lost their freedom and did not have a land.

The Afrikaner had two choices: They could struggle, destroy and use violence to reach a settlement or they could reach a settlement without following that route. "It would be wise (verstandig) to reach a settlement without violence."

During negotiations with Mr Mandela, they agreed that this was the correct method, Dr Hartzenberg said.

Asked why the AVF did not join General Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front [FF] to obtain a volkstaat through the "volkstaat raad" [homeland council] Dr Hartzenberg said the constitution and the April accord between the FF, government and the ANC, ruled out complete self-determination for Afrikaners.

Analysis of the votes cast during the elections indicated that more people abstained from voting than those who did vote for the FF route, he added.

Hold Talks on Volkstaat

MB3005123994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] President Nelson Mandela and the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, agreed during talks in the Union Buildings in Pretoria this morning to establish a trilateral negotiating forum to discuss an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland]. President

Mandela said it would be senseless to hold parallel talks with the Volkstaat Council and the CP. He said the talks between the government, the Freedom Front, and the CP would be headed by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki.

Indemnity for right-wingers, who committed political crimes since December 1993, was also discussed. At a news conference after the talks President Mandela announced that Dr. Hartzenberg would hold urgent talks with Justice Minister Dullah Omar on indemnity. Dr. Hartzenberg said he wanted to give input on the bill Mr. Omar was preparing before it went through Parliament. When asked whether the government was planning to hold talks with AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche, President Mandela said the government's door was open to all who wanted to negotiate, but added that nobody would be forced to talk to the government.

Ramaphosa Interviewed on Constitutional Assembly

MB2905121394 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 29 May 94 p 15

[Interview with Constitutional Assembly Chairman and ANC General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa by RAPPORT correspondent Hanlie Retief in the "Hanlie Retief's People" column]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Retief] When you recently did not get the post of deputy president, and later decided not to accept a cabinet post as minister of foreign affairs, it sent shockwaves through the country. Did you realize what the consequences would be?

[Ramaphosa] I think people did not really consider what is important for the organization. They wanted me to be in the cabinet. I went further than that, and now I have two posts that I will try to balance.

[Retief] Will you be able to do that?

[Ramaphosa] I think I will be successful.

[Retief] So what you are saying to me is: I was big enough to further party interests and not Cyril Ramaphosa's.

[Ramaphosa] Yes, the party's. [passage omitted]

[Retief] When you sat there on Tuesday morning before the biggest gathering of political forces in the country, and as chairman of that gathering, it must have been a good feeling.

[Ramaphosa] Yes, it made me feel wonderful. It is also an enormous challenge—an extremely big challenge.

[Retief] And does it compensate for the defeat in the race for deputy president?

[Ramaphosa] Was it ever a race?

True Story

[Retief] So tell me the true story ...

[Ramaphosa] In the end President Mandela decided for himself. There is work for us on various fronts, inside the cabinet, inside parliament, and outside. I naturally wanted to create a good balance. Now I am in parliament as chairman of the Constitutional Assembly, but I am also outside parliament as secretary general of the ANC.

[Retief] Come now. You must have been disappointed when you did not get the post?

[Ramaphosa] Well...disappointment is not the issue. Rather, it is a question of where the organization wants to use you.

[Retief] But Mr. Ramaphosa, you have lots of ambition....

[Ramaphosa] You see, even as far as ambition is concerned in an organization like the ANC it rather becomes a question of application. You are used for a specific task.

[Retief] So you are telling me that you do not even possess a little personal ambition?

[Ramaphosa] Of course I have, but in this case because it is in the best interest of the country you focus more on how you can best be used in the service of the country.

[Retief] Some say you just took a calculated risk in saying no to a cabinet post and that you are not completely out of the running for president....

[Ramaphosa] That is speculation.

[Retief] And what do you say about this speculation?

[Ramaphosa] I only serve the movement—I serve the people. I will do whatever they ask of me. The ANC caucus unanimously decided that I should be chairman of the Constitutional Assembly. They even applauded this. That was the wish of the people.

[Retief] But you are excluded from cabinet—from cabinet decisions ...

[Ramaphosa] No, no, I do not have to be there. In any case, I would have been severely limited. Now things are nicely balanced. I can now work in the ANC office, be in parliament, and in the Constitutional Assembly.

Leadership

[passage omitted] [Retief] Now, about the Constitutional Assembly: In a sense the chairman is prevented from actively participating in the debates. Will this limit you?

[Ramaphosa] No, absolutely not. I am an ANC man. I will further ANC policy. I will obviously be fair to all people as chairman. So...this man's mouth will not be silenced.

[Retief] Will the new constitution differ greatly from the present one in your opinion? What is your comment?

[Ramaphosa] One cannot speak for the Constitutional Assembly.

[Retief] But your opinion?

[Ramaphosa] It is a very important body. The two houses will come together to write the constitution and, in that sense, one cannot predict what will happen. It is a gathering of big talent, divergent views. Everything must flow smoothly.

[Retief] But what aspects would you like to see changed?

[Ramaphosa] There are a few, like the way in which provincial governments function. It is a new field for all of us but we must explore it. I think the Human Rights Charter must be strengthened. The functions of cabinet should also be reviewed.

Constitution

[Ramaphosa] We are going to tackle it as if we are writing a whole new constitution. We are going to start from the beginning. We are going to look at the important aspects, and the ANC will not run over other groups. We have two years at our disposal. I think it can be done within a year.

[Retief] Parties like the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and the NP [National Party] would still like to see strong federal concepts in the new constitution. How do you feel about this?

[Ramaphosa] They should not be scared to state their views. They should not hesitate. We are looking for really good debate in the Assembly. In the end, certainly, we will have a constitution with federal characteristics as well as unitary characteristics.

[Retief] Good, but what is your view on a strengthening of federalism?

[Ramaphosa] I am not a federalist, neither am I in favor of applying only unitary policies. I am in favor of a combination of the two. To the extent to which one needs strong federal government—I support federal characteristics. To the extent where at central level you have to ensure that you can coordinate matters effectively—well then, I am in favor of unitary policies.

[Retief] Would you like to see the concept of a government of national unity continuing in the new constitution?

[Ramaphosa] From an ANC point of view, no. Definitely not. We must have a democratic election so that leaders who have majority support will hold cabinet portfolios.

[Retief] Will the functions of the Constitutional Assembly not be just a repetition of the negotiating council with the planning committee as its driving force?

[Ramaphosa] No, we will have continuous consultations on a formal level, something the negotiating council did not make provision for. One of my chief tasks will be to ensure that the constitution writing process is not only legal, right from the very beginning, but to see that it is also representative. I want divergent views from all our community structures to be placed on the table—open and transparent. People should feel that the constitution belongs to them—it is theirs. That is what we have to do. [passage omitted]

Discontent in ANC Assembly Caucus Noted

MB2905185794 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 29 May 94 p 6

[Report by Karin Brynard and Anne-Marie Mischke in Cape Town]

[Text] The ANC's parliamentary caucus this week voiced its discontent about the organization's leaders. Several members are believed to have expressed serious dissatisfaction at Thursday's caucus meeting, saying that decisions were being taken without them being considered.

ANC MP's have warned their leaders that in future the caucus has to be taken into account, especially when they negotiate behind the scenes with the two other parties in the government of national unity, the National Party [NP] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP].

One source of dissatisfaction this week is said to have been the election of Mr. Leon Wessels of the NP as deputy chairman of the constitutional assembly against the will of the caucus.

And there was also considerable anger on Thursday stemming from the absence of President Mandela and several other leaders from the caucus meeting. They received the message clearly: In future they must attend caucus meetings.

Deeper Cause

The restlessness has a deeper cause. Many ANC MP's are deeply concerned that there could be a rift between members at ground level and the public representatives. If the leaders cannot even stay in touch with the caucus, it is being asked, how are the representatives going to keep in touch with the people out there?

The fear is that the ordinary people will soon say the representatives are living in luxury and forget about them. Rumlblings were heard this week from trade union circles concerning MP's salaries.

In the parliamentary debate on the president's speech this week, ANC MP's have also expressed their concern regarding the situation. Gill Marcus has referred to the need for communication with the people out there. Mr. Raymond Suttner has asked the ministers to continue involving "the people" in running their departments and

in taking important decisions. The people are not prepared to remain as spectators, he said.

It is against this background, it has been said, that Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa has decided to refuse a cabinet post to concentrate on consolidating the party. It is also for this reason that the National Executive Committee of the ANC, under the leadership of Mr. Ramaphosa as secretary general, will play an equally important role—if not a bigger one than the caucus—in constructing ANC policy.

It is also due to the concern over possible alienation between the representatives and the people at ground level that the ANC has decided to make the MP's and members of the provincial legislature responsible for every magisterial district in the country—almost like in the days of the electoral constituencies. In this way the representatives are forced to maintain contact with the people.

In fact, all parties are talking about the electoral system of the future. According to the current proportional electoral system, no provision is being made for constituencies. The advantage is that a party's support is accurately reflected by its number of representatives. Nobody is of the opinion that the system should be completely abandoned.

But RAPPORT heard this week from all parties that in the five years before the next election, serious consideration will be given to a combined system in which a part of the MP's will be elected based on the proportional system and some will be elected according to the constituency system.

In Germany, for instance, such a system is used. The problem is, however, that the system is complicated and could confuse illiterate voters.

Deputy Minister Pahad on Foreign Policy Priorities

MB3005091194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 29 May 94

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad by reporter Freek Robinson; place and date not given; on the "Agenda" program—recorded]

[Text] [Robinson] Mr. Aziz Pahad, deputy foreign minister, welcome back from the United Nations. What was the spirit there when you were there?

[Pahad] Well, as reflected in the interviews with Addis Ababa, the United Nations welcomed us very warmly. The Security Council debate had 34 countries participating in a topic quite important for us, and generally, the secretary general conveyed the message that they were willing and they were waiting for us to retake our seat at the United Nations so that we can play a role in that family of nations. So, overall, I think, everywhere

across the continent and the world they are expecting us to play a very positive role in world politics.

[Robinson] Well, I think we will talk about the United Nations in a moment with Mr. Brahimi here as well, but could you first just try to give us an indication, Mr. Pahad, of South Africa's foreign policy? Is it something that you can call a specific name at the moment, say something such as an internationalist policy, or what?

[Pahad] Well, South Africa's foreign policy has been evolving over years. As you know we have been isolated for over 40 years. We are now being accepted warmly into the community of nations, and our policy will have to reflect that. We are, of course, now accepting that we are a country which is African. We are not a European outpost in the African continent, so our specific interests have to be in our region initially, and in the African continent generally.

That is why our joining the OAU is so important for us. It means becoming the 53rd member state of the OAU. We can now contribute to the role that Africa can play in world politics. I seriously believe that we can make a major contribution to the work of the OAU, but in that we can then make a contribution to Africa's role in international politics. We have very major roles to play.

I think our experiment in finding a negotiated resolution to our problems, which many people did not expect, has indicated that we have got an experience that we must now take to the other international arenas. I think that we are committed now to playing a role in the human rights struggle, democratization struggle globally and on the African Continent. We are going to commit ourselves to ensuring that we try to resolve conflict through negotiations, and try to solve all problems through negotiations, and I think our own experience would help us well in that perspective that we are going to put forward.

We will join, of course, the Southern African Development Community, which will mean that it will be an element of our economic relationship that we will have with our region. I want to also say that as South Africa, the government of national unity is committed to struggling for democracy across the world, but also against racism wherever it emerges. We were recipients of international solidarity that was unprecedented. It is up to us now to ensure within our limited possibilities we will contribute to making the new world a better world.

[Robinson] Well, if you say that we must get involved in the resolution of conflicts, the first one might be Rwanda?

[Pahad] Well, Rwanda is a sad and a very tragic situation, and we have already indicated as South Africans we are very concerned about the carnage that is taking place there. We are discussing with the United Nations, we had discussions with the secretary general of the United Nations, we had discussions with the vice president of the United States, and we've had discussions in Addis

Ababa with the OAU to try to work out a common approach to how to resolve this. We are committed to a system in any way possible to try to resolve the problems in Rwanda.

We are also as committed to trying to help the process in Mozambique and Angola, and wherever we can. In that context we will use all our capacity to help resolve those problems, and we want to put forward a message that our task will be to try to ensure that we try to resolve any conflict through peaceful means and through negotiated solutions.

I think South Africa now has been accepted as having gone through what everybody sometimes referred to as a miracle, and I think our own experience, the fact that we have got a government of national unity that is now committed to the African continent will give us a better position to deal with this situation in Rwanda, not necessarily in a military way. There are lots of other ways in which we can contribute to helping to resolve it, but that will emerge from our discussions with the OAU, with the United Nations. We think there must be a regional approach to the matter.

[Robinson] Just quickly to get a picture of how many countries are represented in South Africa, how many representatives do we have abroad, and what are your priorities?

[Pahad] Well, at the moment we have diplomatic relations of one sort or another with 124 countries. We've got 68 embassies abroad, we have 25 consulates, and we have got 55 honorary consulates abroad. In this country we have 78 embassies, we've got 55 consulates, and 23 honorary consulates. So we've got quite a representation, and a lot of this has happened in the last few years as the democratization process started.

[Robinson] And it's still extending?

[Pahad] And it will extend. As we emerge out of isolation our interests change. We have to go to areas where we were never allowed in before—the far East, Asia generally, Latin America, Central America, and the European Union of course. We now enter in a different way so we will then transform, we would like to believe, our own emphasis, given our own national interests.

[Robinson] What would you say is the priority in the Department of Foreign Affairs now?

[Pahad] Our priority is to consolidate our relation to the international community. Our priorities is how do we, interacting with the international community, ensure that we have a growing economy, and through a growing economy how we deal with the aspirations of our people, and through our own strength how do we help the region generally, Africa broadly, and then our contribution to the world. Our priority has to be to consolidate our role within the international community.

[Robinson] Well, thank you, Mr. Pahad. That's the basis for our discussion. I thank you for what you have said so far, and in a moment we will also speak to our other two guests.

Nzo Discusses Intention To Join Nonaligned Movement

MB3105064294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0008 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Cairo May 31 SAPA—South Africa is planning to join the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] at a time when the organisation's role is unclear. But SA [South African] Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo says membership is part of South Africa's strategy to end its international isolation.

Speaking in Cairo on the eve of a four-day NAM conference, Mr Nzo said international networking was critical for the success of his government's internal development policy: "The contact we have trade-wise and economic-wise with various countries of the world is bound to assist our process (of restructuring)."

According to Mr Nzo, South Africa is expecting to be accepted as an NAM member on Tuesday. He said that joining the 108-member organisation was also a "natural development", since the movement had supported the anti-apartheid struggle and had given SA "liberation movements" observer status.

Mr Nzo is attending the summit in Cairo at a critical moment in the movement's history. The NAM was created in the 1960's to help developing nations assert their independence from the United States and Soviet superpowers. Now that the Cold War is over it is trying to recast itself as a pressure group fighting for third world interests.

The future of the movement is one of the items members are scheduled to discuss this week. They are expected to advocate focussing on "more of an economic role".

South Africa has also just been accepted into the Organisation of African Unity and Mr Nzo said it hoped to join the United Nations in the coming months.

The end of isolation means South Africa will be expected to get involved in efforts to contain regional conflicts, like that in Rwanda. Mr Nzo said that for now however his government would stick to humanitarian aid while it got its own military house in order. "We are engaged in the process of rebuilding a new army in our country...and we can't therefore be expected before that process is completed, to let our soldiers march (in peacekeeping operations)."

The Cold War superpowers, particularly the US, have traditionally barred NAM countries from developing nuclear weapons. Mr Nzo said South Africa would not use its nuclear capacity to equalise the imbalance in the nuclear equation but would "certainly participate in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy".

Says No Firm Decision on Rwanda

MB2705155494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo says South Africa will participate in a peace-keeping force formed by the Organization for African Unity if asked to do so. He was speaking in Cape Town after signing an agreement with the Angolan foreign minister for the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries. Reacting to reports that South Africa would intervene militarily in Rwanda, Mr. Nzo said the issue was receiving top attention, and that no firm decision had been taken.

OAU Representative on Admission to Organization

MB3005063094 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1815 GMT 29 May 94

[Interview with OAU representative in South Africa Sam Ebok by correspondent Thandeka Xhobule; place and date not given; on the "Agenda" program with introduction by announcer Freek Robinson—recorded]

[Text] [Robinson] South Africa's entry into the OAU will mean a great deal to that body, as Mr. Sam Ebok, representative of the Organization of African Unity in South Africa, explained to Thandeka Xhobule.

[Ebok] For 21 years of its existence, we as the OAU have confronted the problems in South Africa. At the first meeting of the OAU, one of the first decisions which was taken was that on decolonization and which led to the establishment of the Liberation Committee at the OAU. That committee has more or less attained its mandate having contributed to the decolonization process, and also in a very significant way to the ending of apartheid. That committee is winding up, so it means a lot to us who had been attached to it with a sense of nostalgia. It's like one era has ended. Now we would look forward to a period, you know, in which we can pursue economic emancipation with the same vigor that we have pursued the political liberation.

[Xhobule] Let's talk about current conflicts on the continent. With regard to conflicts happening in various parts of the continent at the moment, what role would you see South Africa playing?

[Ebok] One of the things which has impressed people all over the world, not just in Africa, is the way South Africans resolved their problems through negotiations. It has opened the doors to that possibility that every conflict could be resolved through negotiations, because I mean, if you look at it, when we came here about two years ago we never thought that the elections would come off so peacefully. A few months back we never thought that we would have such a peaceful election. So one of the things which South Africa had experienced, which South Africa would bring to the organization, are its experience in conflict resolutions.

[Xhobule] In practical terms, what would this entail both for the OAU and for South Africa?

[Ebok] Well, for the OAU it means that our membership has been enriched. South Africa comes to the organization with some leadership role. South Africa is a very advanced country technologically and even politically. And so those experiences are the experiences which we'll learn, which our organization, as we move into the 21st century....[pauses] For South Africa, I believe that for once it has stopped being the (?burial) state—we will stop talking about South Africa in very negative terms at meetings of the OAU, and South Africa will be in a position to benefit from some of the experiences—positive experiences—which the rest of the continent has. It would be able to interact with the rest of the continent because South Africa will first be an African country before it becomes a member of any other international community. So for South Africa, it is back in the fold as a member of the family. It can reach out to the whole world from Africa as a legitimate entity, and that is the benefit for both of us.

Minister Announces Invitation To Join SADC

MB2705192394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 27 SAPA—South Africa has been formally invited to join the Southern African Development Community [SADC], Minister of Trade Mr Trevor Manuel said on Friday [27 May]. He was speaking after a lunch at Tuynhuys with an SADC delegation, which was also attended by President Nelson Mandela.

Mr Manuel said the purpose of the delegation's visit was to deliver a letter from SADC Chairman and Botswana President Quett Masire inviting South Africa to "seek accession" to the SADC. "It's an invitation that is more than welcome," he said. It would merely formalise a de facto situation and the fairly strong relationship that already existed between most of the members of the government of national unity and the Frontline States.

The letter referred to the fact that an SADC summit of heads of state and government would be held in Arusha, Tanzania, on August 29. The formalities of South Africa's admission would be dealt with there. The delegation was led by Botswana's Vice President Mr Festus Mogae and SADC Executive Secretary Dr Kaire Mbuende.

Formal Diplomatic Ties With Angola Established

MB2805061194 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] In Cape Town today, Angola and South Africa signed an agreement establishing formal diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level. The agreement was signed by the two countries' foreign ministers, Alfred Nzo and Venancio de Moura. The

Angolan delegation was also greeted today in the South African Parliament by the deputies in session, including President Nelson Mandela.

European Union Lifts Remaining Economic Sanctions

MB2705155894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] The European Union [EU] has lifted all remaining economic restrictions on South Africa. In a statement released in Johannesburg, the EU followed the decision by the UN Security Council to lift its own sanctions earlier this month. It was also motivated by the desire to assist the new South African Government.

Deputy President Mbeki Notes 'Strict' Arms Policy

MB2805072594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] South Africa has undertaken to conduct its arms sales as a responsible member of the world community and not to supply weapons to regimes which use them for oppression. Speaking at the South African Embassy in Washington Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said President Nelson Mandela would soon sign an agreement covering international regulation of missile delivery systems. Mr. Mbeki was reacting to questions about news reports in the United States that South Africa planned a sharp increase in its arms exports following the end of the arms embargo. He said South Africa had a strict policy not to send weapons to conflict areas in Africa. He said it was possible that South Africa could provide aid to Rwanda in the form of a military field hospital.

Further on Mbeki's Remarks

MB2805155994 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] South Africa's first deputy president, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, says that South Africa will conduct arms sales as a responsible member of the world community and that it will not supply to governments that use them for repression.

Speaking at the South African Embassy in Washington, Mr. Mbeki said all countries had legitimate defense concerns, ranging from sea fisheries protection patrols to land mine clearing operations. He said South Africa would examine its role as a competitor to other suppliers.

TEC Releases Draft Document on Arms Industry

MB3005170794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 30 SAPA—A draft document approved by the Transitional Executive Council [TEC] as the basis for a national policy for the defence industry was released in Johannesburg on Monday [30 May]. The

draft policy was produced by the TEC's sub-council on defence and approved by the TEC in April as the basis for the government's defence industry policy.

The document says that because the defence industry is one of the country's major assets "it would not be in the national interest to totally discard it". However, the new defence industry policy should be seen within broader political and moral considerations as part of the general industrial policy for manufacturing in South Africa. The draft document calls for retention of some of the defence industry's capabilities for military and security application, but also proposes diversification and conversion to meet civilian market needs. A diversification council has been recommended to encourage this.

According to the proposals, no new industry establishment, through state funding, should be undertaken where capabilities already exist in the public or private sector.

Central to the new defence policy is the retention of research and development spending at the current level of R420 million [rand] a year. Unless the expenditure is maintained the industry will lose its technological edge and much of its design and development capabilities, the working document states. A joint management system has been recommended for technology development and to co-ordinate long-term planning of all military research and development. The draft proposals say the state should encourage industry to invest in defence research and development.

Turning to an arms trade policy, the proposal includes the development by the Defence Ministry and the approval by a parliamentary defence sub-committee of guidelines regarding customers of conventional armaments. A list of recipient countries should be approved by a cabinet committee. Armaments should be sold only to recognised governments and not to guerrilla or other movements, the document proposes.

It also says South Africa should refrain from trading in weapons of mass destruction, while the present system of arms trade control should be rationalised. The Defence Ministry should control all arms exports and imports and related technology transfers on behalf of the government. Wherever possible, South Africa should reveal the type of products it sells and who its clients are by contributing to the United Nations conventional arms registers—provided trading partners approve of such disclosures.

According to the proposals, South Africa should no longer strive for complete self-sufficiency in arms, as this is neither affordable nor necessary. In certain areas the policy should be to purchase overseas, in others to procure on a competitive basis, while in strategic areas limited self-sufficiency should be maintained.

Turning to the acquisition of defence systems, equipment and services, the working group recommended the Defence Ministry should be responsible for planning and

budgeting for the SA [South African] National Defence Force. Certain regulatory and policy-making functions currently performed by Armscor should also be handled by the ministry.

The draft also proposes greater transparency and accountability to parliament, the public and to the auditor-general.

Speaking at a news briefing in a Johannesburg hotel, Dr Andre Buys, the convenor of the TEC working group that produced the proposals, stressed the document was merely a draft. It was being submitted to an open, public debate where it should be considered in terms of South Africa's security, socio-economic and industrial policy requirements. This was a move away from past policy-making behind closed doors, he said. "We are inviting criticism and debate in the spirit of democracy," Dr Buys said.

Appointment of Meiring To Head SANDF Commended

MB2905103294 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 29 May 94 p 6

[Article by Peter Ionno]

[Text] General Georg Meiring is the ultimate professional soldier: conservative by nature but innovative; authoritarian but adaptable.

He is not doctrinaire except on the issue of defence force standards.

For a man labelled a hardliner he has shown a remarkable capacity for flexibility. The "reality" to which he refers constantly is about cold assessment, not the heated passion of ideology.

Yet his reconciliation with the ANC, his transformation from hawk to dove, after years of full-blooded confrontation is one of the miracles of transition.

A clue to how this leopard changed his spots to win the confidence of his former enemies is in the first lines of a ground-breaking paper he presented in November, setting out his vision for the future of the defence force.

"It is a reality that if one does not plan one's own future that someone else may do it for you and you may not like what you eventually get," he said.

The paper, emphasising legitimacy, high standards of preparedness within a non-threatening posture, acceptance of integration and commitment to national development helped settle the controversy around his appointment to succeed General Kat Liebenberg as Chief of the SADF [South Africa Defense Force].

There was never any doubt that General Meiring is ideally qualified. His 30-year experience is unusually broad, and it was accepted that he commanded the

loyalty of the SADF and could be counted on to pull it through what was widely expected to be a turbulent and violent election.

The distrust was understandable. The NP [National Party] had tainted the SADF's protestations of no political allegiances by keeping it in reserve, out of negotiations. It was perceived as the white minority's ace in the hole.

These perceptions of partiality were underlined by General Meiring himself. In a series of unsubstantiated allegations about MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe; Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] plots and in his outright resistance to integration of MK into the SADF he stood against the ANC.

Part of the miracle is the speed with which trust has developed between General Meiring and Mr Joe Modise, the new Defence Minister. Direct contact between the SADF and Umkhonto we Sizwe was forbidden until April last year.

In taking the job in the face of Mr Modise's plans to establish a civilian department of defence which will be responsible for policy, personnel and finance, General Meiring has tacitly accepted that his power will be diluted.

Georg Lodewyk Meiring was born in Ladybrand, in the [Orange] Free State platteland, on October 18, 1939. His five-year service contract will keep him employed past the usual defence force retirement age of 55.

General Meiring's advisers refused to allow an interview for this profile, but a handful of his past and present general-staff colleagues were prepared to discuss Meiring the man on condition that they were not identified.

All seized on his scientific background—he received an MSc (physics) from the University of the Free State in 1962—and his military origins in signals as key factors in his development.

"His only problem is that he is a signaller," said a headquarters colleague. "It is always a challenge for someone who does not come from a fighting arm, infantry, to take command. It just isn't done.

"His strength is that he is a realist, a soldier who appreciates that you can only achieve limited objectives by military action.

"The fact that he was given a fighting command in South West (Africa) from 1983 and stayed until 1987 is an indication that Constand Viljoen and Jannie Geldenhuys had discovered somebody special in Georg Meiring. He was being groomed from the early days."

He is a challenging taskmaster. "He tends to think like a scientist, he does things systematically and he expects the same from his subordinates," said one of his advisers.

"He tends to be quite far ahead of anybody speaking to him. Sometimes it's most distracting. If you are talking rubbish he knows it long before you do.

"He is not one of those people who thinks he knows it all, but if he does appreciate something you have done he is a bit shy about revealing it.

"He is not a relaxable kind of person. There is always some tension about him. Even when I socialise with him I am always sitting on the edge of my chair."

A rare glimpse of gentleness behind the steely facade is revealed in a long letter replying to a 14-year-old student's request for personal details from his hero. "If you accept challenges, believe in yourself and in God, you will make a success of your career," General Meiring told the lad.

Soothing the boy's fears, General Meiring wrote: "It is wrong to speak of the 'new South Africa'. There will be changes in the political and legal terrain, but this does not mean we will find ourselves in a new land.

"We in the army realised a few years ago that there would be changes in our land. We could have ignored the signals, behaved passively and hoped for the best. We felt that was not what we should do."

These are the words of a pragmatist. As the defence buckles down to historic change, he will see it through, even if it was not of his choosing. General Georg Meiring will do his duty.

ANC Proposes Disbanding, Disarming SDUs

MB2905145494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356 GMT 29 May 94

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg May 29 SAPA—Self-Defence Units (SDUs) would be disbanded and their members disarmed, according to an African National Congress proposal put to SDU representatives at a meeting in Kathlehong township on the East Rand on Sunday. ANC regional deputy secretary Obed Bapela said SDU members between 13 and 18 years old would go back to school.

A special catch-up programme for these youths was being negotiated with PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] education authorities, he said. Those between the ages of 19 and 24 should be accepted as police reservists in a neighbourhood watch. Other members should join the police force.

Mr Bapela said these two proposals were still being negotiated with regional police authorities. Those who did not want to go back to school should join what he called the police academy.

He said SDU members were being debriefed to inform them of recent political developments.

The disarmament programme, he said, was in line with the ANC's policy of strict gun control limiting firearm ownership to one per person. All illegal weapons would have to be taken from criminals, SDUs and armed hostel residents, Mr Bapela said.

He said he hoped a law on gun control would be passed in the regional Parliament by September.

Further on Proposals

MB2905171994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1554
GMT 29 May 94

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg May 29 SAPA—Self-Defence Unit [SDU] members could be incorporated into the South African Police Services [SAPS] if African National Congress proposals are accepted by police and SDU members. The proposals on the disbanding and disarming of SDUs were given to SDU representatives from nine East Rand townships at a meeting in Katlehong on Sunday [29 May].

ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Deputy Secretary Obed Bapela outlined the proposals as:

- providing special catch-up schooling to SDU members between the ages of 13 and 18;
- accepting those below the age of 25 as police reservists in a neighbourhood watch programme;
- and integrating others into the SAPS.

He said this would have to be negotiated with regional and national authorities, and that the current matric qualification for policemen would have to be addressed.

"Some of the people...have got some experience of policing (by)...patrolling our streets to ensure that people sleep peacefully..."

"In the army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (the ANC's military wing) through negotiations were able to take a lot of people without matric who have joined the national defence force.

"And...we feel strongly that members of the SDUs have to play that role (in the police)."

The ANC also proposed a police academy and service brigade to train and use people in areas such as electrical and civil engineering.

SDU members would be debriefed to update them on recent political developments, Mr Bapela said.

He said SDU representatives, who would report to the ANC on June 19 after consulting their members, had welcomed the proposals which, he said, were in line with the ANC's plans for strict gun control measures in the PWV.

The disarming of SDU members, criminals and "impis [group of warriors] in hostels" would operate voluntarily

and in conjunction with an amnesty, Mr Bapela said, adding that this would have to be discussed with authorities.

Mr Bapela, who recently announced a "one person, one gun" policy in the PWV provincial legislature, said licences would be issued to people only on merit.

People entitled to guns would include policemen, reservists, soldiers and those living or working in dangerous areas.

PWV MEC [member Executive Committee] for safety and security Jessie Duarte attended the meeting, but only in her capacity as an ANC regional executive member, Mr Bapela said.

Second Military Base Set Up for MK, APLA Members

MB2705200494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1805
GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 27 SAPA—A second assembly point has been set up for former Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing; MK] and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] soldiers at Hoedspruit in the Eastern Transvaal.

Members of the armed wings of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress would arrive shortly from Tanzania, said Lt-Col Brian du Toit, media spokesman of the Joint Operations Centre at Walmanstal.

Walmanstal, north of Pretoria, was the first base activated to train non-statutory force (NSF) members for eventual integration into the South African National Defence Force [SANDF].

An advance party of the Walmanstal non-statutory forces had been sent to Hoedspruit to assist in preparation of the assembly point. They would complete their orientation training together with the new arrivals, Col du Toit said. "Once the process of documentation and initial training has been completed suitable candidates will be offered a service contract with the SANDF and will then proceed with his/her career training."

A joint operations centre consisting of SANDF and NSF personnel had been established to co-ordinate all queries, control and disciplinary actions at Hoedspruit, Col du Toit said. The Hoedspruit base would eventually accommodate 1,500 troops, he added.

Col du Toit told SAPA about 6,400 soldiers were currently accommodated at Walmanstal and "things were running pretty smoothly".

The third base earmarked earlier as an assembly point, Bourke's Luck, would not be activated because it was not economically viable, he said.

Legislation To Outlaw Banking Discrimination Planned*MB3005113394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] The ANC has appointed a committee to begin drafting legislation to outlaw discrimination in banking. This could include forcing banks to disclose details of loans and deposits. ANC Banking and Finance President (Leo Morrison) says an act to this effect is to be tabled soon for discussion. He told a conference in Pretoria that a similar act in the United States had virtually outlawed discrimination by banks on the basis of gender or race. Banks there were obliged to disclose detailed information on deposits and loans by bank branches. Details of rejected loan applications, for example for mortgage bonds by members of specific communities, were also made public. Mr. (Morrison) said the American legislation could provide the basis for similar legislation in this country.

KwaZulu/Natal Dispute Over Portfolios Said Resolved*MB3005154294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1510 GMT 30 May 94*

[Report by Ken Daniels on the "Newswrap" program]

[Text] The dispute in KwaZulu/Natal over the allocation of portfolios in the provincial executive has been resolved. After a meeting between Dr. Frank Mdlalose of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and Jacob Zuma of the ANC, the two leaders announced at a media conference in Pietermaritzburg today that a satisfactory solution had been found. The only outstanding issue is the question of control of the police. Vusi Sithole is on the line with details of the agreement.

[Begin recording] [Sithole] We asked them about the police portfolio, which had been the bone of contention, and they said, unfortunately, there were certain issues in the constitution which did not allow them to proceed with some of the matters that they would have loved to finalize today, but that [passage indistinct]

[Daniels] Is it more favorable to the ANC?

[Sithole] What we got from Mr. Jacob Zuma was that they were happy with the agreement that they had reached.

[Daniels] So what is the new allocation with the crucial portfolios?

[Sithole] OK, the portfolios stand like this: Mr. Jacob Zuma is going to take on the portfolio of economic affairs and tourism, and then the portfolio of public transport and control is Mr. S'bu Ndebele, and Dr. Zweli Mkhize will head the health services portfolio here.

[Daniels] Now some of the Inkatha people that have lost their portfolios now—what's going to happen to them?

[Sithole] We, unfortunately, could not get anything out of Dr. Mdlalose about that, save to say that agreement has been reached and that everybody was happy with the latest arrangement. Dr. Mdlalose said that now Natal—KwaZulu/Natal—had a chance to pick up where it had ended and was looking forward to a very bright future for the province, and that they were going to do their best to make this work. [end recording]

ANC Allocated 3 Posts*MB3005173994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1708 GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] Durban May 30 SAPA—KwaZulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose announced on Monday [30 May] evening that his provincial cabinet had been finalised after a meeting in Pietermaritzburg. In a statement Dr Mdlalose said: "I'm pleased to announce that the political impasse regarding the allocation of portfolios...has been resolved."

On the face of it there appeared little change to the cabinet announced last week and to which the African National Congress objected, but Dr Mdlalose said the central government would be approached about the appointment of additional deputy MECs [members of the executive council].

The only change to the 11-member cabinet was the allocation of the economic affairs and tourism portfolio to KwaZulu/Natal African National Congress leader Jacob Zuma. He was originally given the social welfare portfolio which was changed, without consultation according to him, to public works. Mr Zuma said on Monday he was satisfied with his new duties. "It has been resolved satisfactorily We've got an agreement," he said.

The ANC leader reaffirmed Dr Mdlalose's statement, saying a clause in Monday's agreement mandated central government to appoint deputy MECs, some of whom would be ANC members. Provincial governments do not have the power to do this. He said according to Monday's agreement, the ANC would be given the important post of deputy MEC of police, if central government approved the joint request.

The three ANC cabinet members are expected to be sworn-in on Thursday. They boycotted the original ceremony because of dissatisfaction over the provisional portfolio allocation and subsequent changes.

The final KwaZulu cabinet is as follows:

- George Bartlett, agriculture (National Party)
- Senzele Mhlungu, finance (Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP])
- Peter Miller, housing and local government (IFP)
- Celani Mtetwa, police (IFP)
- Nyanga Ngubane, conservation and traditional authorities (IFP)
- Gideon Zulu, social welfare (IFP)
- Vincent Zulu, education and culture (IFP)

- Jacob Zuma, economic affairs and tourism (ANC)
- S'bu Ndebele, roads, transport and traffic control (ANC)
- Zweli Mkhize, health (ANC)

Dr Mdlalose is the 11th member of cabinet.

Rift Said Developing Between Zulu King, Buthelezi

MB2705174394 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English 27 May-2 Jun 94 p 3

[Article by Farouk Chothia and An. Eveleth]

[Text] A break has opened up between Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, as the monarch moves to adopt a non-partisan stance in the continuing conflict between Inkatha and the ANC in KwaZulu/Natal.

Sources close to the Royal House and the ANC leadership in the province revealed this week that Zwelithini, freed of his economic dependency on Buthelezi, had already taken several concrete steps to publicly demonstrate his independence.

This puts Buthelezi's self-style role as the king's prime minister—and thus his traditionalist power-base in KwaZulu/Natal—under threat.

Sources say Zwelithini has indicated Buthelezi will not be included in the Royal Council the king will form to advise him on political and other issues.

Zwelithini's absence from a ceremony last Friday in Ulundi, in which Buthelezi was to present the provincial cabinet to the monarch, was seen as a snub to Buthelezi. The ceremony went ahead in the presence of Prince Reginald.

Zwelithini was said to be ill. But Minister of Public Works Jeff Radebe said the king's absence had been no accident in the context of the ongoing cabinet crisis: Zwelithini had wanted to demonstrate his neutrality and aloofness from party politics.

In other shows of independence, the king has also:

- Avoided attending public functions with Buthelezi since the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] announced its participation in elections. While Buthelezi held a victory rally two weeks ago, the monarch was locked in top-level talks with the ANC leadership in Nongoma.
- A week after the election he attended the inauguration of a chief in Mthunzini without Buthelezi.
- After a brief meeting with Mandela at the presidential inauguration in Pretoria, Zwelithini held another meeting with him the next day. The two reached an agreement which saw the KwaZulu Police [KZP] being replaced by the South African National Defence Force

as Zwelithini's security personnel. Sources say Zwelithini believed the KZP "were spying" on him for the IFP.

Zwelithini's journey to Pretoria to meet Mandela without Buthelezi was interpreted as another act of defiance. Acting on advice from the Inkatha leader, the king had previously insisted that Mandela meet him in Ulundi. Zwelithini had ignored Buthelezi's appeals to him not to meet Mandela.

—At Zwelithini's request, defeated ANC premier candidate Jacob Zuma and other ANC leaders in the province visited the Royal Palace in Nongoma two weeks ago. Several royal princes were also present, although those who have played a key role under Buthelezi's government were absent.

Sources said Zwelithini was being encouraged to break away from Buthelezi and the IFP by several members of the Royal House. These included non-IFP princes, some of his wives and some of his children. The Mail and Guardian is aware of the identities of those involved. Prince Petros Zulu, who was seen as an ANC sympathiser, was gunned down at his home in Ulundi last year. Sources said Zwelithini was deeply disturbed by his death.

In his strongest statement indicating ruptures within the Royal Household, Buthelezi appealed at last Friday's ceremony "to members of the Zulu Royal Household not to sabotage what we are trying to achieve for His Majesty, the institution of the monarchy, and the kingdom. I know that it was members of the Zulu Royal House who ended the life of our founder king, King Shaka ka Senzangakhona.

"It is strange that throughout history there are always coteries of the Royal House who take it upon themselves to try and undermine what is being done for the king and the kingdom. Your Royal Highnesses, do not allow history to repeat itself."

Two weeks ago Buthelezi said: "I am sad to tell you concerted efforts are being made to drive a wedge between me, as the king's traditional prime minister, and the king."

IFP Youth Brigade Urges End to State of Emergency

MB2705190894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] The IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] Youth Brigade says sit-in strikes and demonstrations will take place in KwaZulu/Natal unless the state of emergency is lifted. The brigade has called on all peace-loving South Africans to persuade the government to lift the state of emergency which was imposed two months ago.

Mufamadi, Modise Visit Natal*MB3005184494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1753
GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] Durban May 30 SAPA—A government delegation including Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and Defence Minister Joe Modise visited KwaZulu/Natal on Monday [30 May] to investigate the state of emergency and maintenance of safety and security in the province. A statement issued by Mr Mufamadi said the delegation, which included legal adviser to the state president's office Prof Fink Haysom, held discussions in Durban with the South African Police Services, the South African National Defence Force and local peace structure leaders. "As a result of these discussions, certain recommendations regarding the emergency and the general maintenance of safety and security in the province will be made to the cabinet soon", the statement said.

A state of emergency was declared in the region ahead of the April election to ensure free and fair polling.

Monday's visit came a day after six partygoers were massacred in the Midlands. Police spokesman Maj Bala Naidoo said the six were killed at about 3.30PM in Gulube location, mid-Illovo, about 100km north-west of Durban in the Umbumbulu area. "We believe the motive for the killing was related to faction fighting in the Umbumbulu area," Maj Naidoo said.

Police were investigating a possible link between the slaying and the weekend murder of Mr Jabulani Mnyandi, 24, also in Gulube. The names of the six killed are Mfayo Ndlovu, Mzayisini Ndlovu, Mtholiselwa Ndlovu, Gizi Luthuli, Eric Luthuli and Msongelwa Mgcongo. The deaths bring to 28 the number killed in violence in KwaZulu/Natal at the weekend, more than half of them on the north coast. Among those killed were four people slain in the Matholamnyama area, north of Durban, early on Saturday in an attack by the Maqadini tribe. Spent cartridges from automatic weapons were found at the scene. Police attributed the killings to a faction fight.

Murders were also reported from the north coast areas of Ubombo, KwaMbonambi, Mtubatuba, Esikhawini, Nyoni, Stanger and Umhlali. There were also killings in Durban and its surrounding townships of KwaMashu, Ntuzuma, Umlazi, and KwaMakutha on the south coast.

Mr Mufamadi said although there had been a general drop in violence countrywide, the situation in KwaZulu/Natal was "far from normal". He urged all political organisations and their leaders to co-operate fully to normalise the situation in the province.

On the role of security forces, Mr Mufamadi said: "I wish to make it perfectly clear that, to be effective, policing must be implemented without fear or favour. Furthermore, in the execution of their duty, it is expected that the security forces will maintain the highest possible standard of impartiality".

He said for normality to return to KwaZulu/Natal it was essential that all its citizens—regardless of their political affiliations—have confidence in the new SAPS.

Another issue raised during discussions was the perception that perpetrators of violence went unpunished. "Therefore, an indispensable condition for normalising the situation in the province was effective policing", the statement said.

'Intensive Talks' Held*MB3005191794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810
GMT 30 May 94*

[Text] Durban May 30 SAPA—Defence Minister Joe Modise and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi met KwaZulu/Natal police and army chiefs in Durban on Monday [30 May] to discuss violence in the province. Government spokesman Craig Kotze said in a statement "intensive talks" were held between Mr Modise, Mr Mufamadi, legal adviser to the state president's office Prof Fink Haysom and the province's police and army leaders. He hinted the state of emergency in the region might be lifted, saying the issue had been discussed and recommendations would be made to the cabinet.

The talks with SA [South Africa] Police Services regional commissioner Lt-Gen Colin Steyn; KwaZulu Police commissioner Lt-Gen Roy Doring; SA National Defence Force commander Dion Ferreria; and Provincial Peace Accord Chairman M C Pretorius, were initiated by central government. Mr Kotze said they arose out of concern about the levels of violence in the region, and resolved that policing must be seen to be implemented without fear of failure and impartially.

Premier Sexwale 'Cordially' Welcomed in East Rand*MB2805172394 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
Afrikaans 1600 GMT 28 May 94*

[Text] Premier of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], Mr. Tokyo Sexwale, received an unexpectedly cordial welcome at three violence ravaged IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] hostels on the East Rand. Mr. Sexwale was greeted with the title of Big Induna [chief] as an honor when he promised residents that their place of residence would be improved and upgraded. Totsi Msomi reports.

[Begin recording] [Msomi] Khumalo Street in Thokoza has been until recently a no go area. Shooting incidents took place daily and many people died in battles between the ANC and Inkatha. However, a new beginning was made today. Tokoza's community—hostel dwellers, ANC and Inkatha supporters lined Khumalo Street to welcome Premier Sexwale. Residents of the Kwamadala Hostel also welcomed Mr. Sexwale's message of reconciliation.

[Sexwale, in English] We are saying, all of us are now working together. Nobody, nothing, must break the unity that we are building today.

[Unidentified resident, in English] We are tired of what has happening before and that we are looking forward to come together and build our nation.

[Unidentified resident, in Zulu] I am very happy. Of course what happened here today is a big thing.

[Msomi] A similar spirit of reconciliation was also evident at Kandlehong and Vosloorus hostels. The foundation has been laid for peace within East Rand communities, but only time will tell how long that peace will last. [end recording]

PWV Government Concerned About Land Occupations

MB2705192094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734
GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 27 SAPA—The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] housing and local government ministry said on Friday [27 May] it had noted with great concern the alarming upsurge in land occupations in the province. The areas affected included Vanderbijlpark, Johannesburg, Nancefield and Randburg, the ministry said in a statement. "The ministry recognises the deprivations of the past and the shortages of houses for the majority in the PWV region. But it is of the view that such campaigns were aimed at the previous government, which closed all avenues of addressing basic and fundamental demands of our people."

A new situation had developed in the country. A government elected on the basis of the will of the people was now firmly in power, and it had stated publicly its commitment to the Reconstruction and Development Programme which would ensure the basic demands of the people were met. "The ministry, with the private sector, is in a process of developing a programme aimed at alleviating the housing shortage in our province. In this regard, the (provincial) government has committed itself to providing 150,000 housing units in this current financial year."

The ministry believed continued occupations might lead to unnecessary tensions, fuel animosities and create a climate conducive for third force elements to exploit and undermine programmes of the democratic government. "The ministry will organise an urgent meeting with all interested parties to seek ways and means of resolving the current impasse and to ensure the development of a people-centred programme to alleviate the problem. In this context, the ministry appeals for a moratorium on new land occupations pending the outcome of such consultations. The ministry will also hold urgent discussions with the Transvaal provincial administration to ensure an end to the harassment of our people."

Kimberley To Remain Capital of Northern Cape

MB3005193094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828
GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Kimberley May 30 SAPA—Kimberley is to remain the capital of the Northern Cape, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Radio News reported on Monday [30 May]. Northern Cape Premier Manne Dipico said during the second sitting of the provincial legislature that there was consensus Kimberley should be the legislative seat of the province.

It was also recommended the province should have four official languages: English, Afrikaans, Tswana and Xhosa.

Mr Dipico said in his opening address he was satisfied with the boundaries of the region but would appreciate it if parts like Namaqualand and Kuruman remained part of the Northern Cape. According to legislature these parts can decide by referendum if they want to form part of the Northern Cape or not. However, the premier appealed to people living in these regions not to consider a referendum but to remain part of the Northern Cape.

He said it was important that the mining industry should find ways of retaining the wealth generated within the province through job creation mechanisms by the development of allied secondary industries and local business. Mr Dipico said the Northern Cape Government had already started encouraging potential foreign investors to the province. The government was also determined to consider the provision of suitable housing for all its citizens a top priority.

He said a provincial policy on agriculture should be developed to encourage sustainable agriculture as the area displayed considerably low levels of agricultural potential. This was largely due to the shortage of surface water, and a drought management programme was essential.

Another matter which also needed urgent attention was the question of the landless. Vast tracts of productive land were held by the Defence Force. This land was needed and everything would be done to gain access to it to unlock the full agricultural potential of the province, Mr Dipico said.

Provinces Demanding More Power From Government

MB2905094994 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in
English 29 May 94 p 1-2

[Article by Edyth Bulbring, Carmel Rickland, and Norman West]

[Text] Frustrated premiers in the nine provinces are demanding that the government urgently grant them the powers needed to end the "paralysis" in their administrations.

From May 10, when President Nelson Mandela was inaugurated, administration of provincial and homeland laws reverted to central government.

Until the president gives these powers, and several other functions the provinces are entitled to under the constitution, they are unable to govern.

Every function, from filling vacancies in schools to buying equipment, now requires the approval of the government.

"The whole system is as clear as mud at the moment. Premiers and executive councils cannot take a decision with any binding effect," one provincial official said this week.

"We want our powers. We are under enormous pressure to show our constituencies that we are effective governments and can deliver on the promises of the reconstruction and development programme," Eastern Transvaal Premier Mathews Phosa said.

KwaZulu Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose said the delay was causing serious problems.

"The civil service is continuing but the direction that should be given by the ministers is hampered. Ministers are not really ministers without the powers that should be given to them," he said.

[Orange] Free State Premier Patrick "Terror" Lekota said it was impacting on his government. "Some questions coming from the ground—I can't deal with them. People may want salary adjustment, or promotions," he said.

The provinces had to apply within 14 days of the election of their premiers for their powers and this was complied with.

However, at a meeting of the premiers with representatives from government in Cape Town on Wednesday, they were told there was a mass of red tape to unwind before they could receive any powers.

There appear to be two problems. The first is that the government has to decide which functions will be performed by itself and which by the provinces. Existing legislation needs to be deciphered and rationalised.

The second is that the provinces must have the structures to administer these laws. Crucial to this is the establishment of provincial treasury departments to control expenditure.

But there will first have to be a rationalisation of the central government, provincial and homeland civil services.

Sources at the meeting said the premiers were united in demanding their powers. They said that North West Premier Popo Molefe was "living" while PWV premier Tokyo Sexwale was frustrated.

They said Mr Sexwale told Public Service and Administration Minister Zola Skweyiya: "I left my legislature in the belief that I would receive the powers we need to show people that there is government in place that can

attend to the needs of the communities. And here I am being told that more work needs to be done and am being sent back empty-handed."

A special commission on provincial government to assist in transferring powers was appointed on Friday.

Mr Phosa said he was governing in terms of the common law until the power were transferred.

"I am acting on the principle that the president would have behaved in the same way were he faced with the same problem," he said.

Mr Lekota said that while his government was being hampered by the lack of executive power, this was only a "passing phase".

He said a public service act, enabling the provinces to appoint staff and set up administrations, would be passed soon.

However, KwaZulu Natal MEC [Member of Executive Council] for Local Government and Housing, Mr Peter Miller, was less sanguine.

"The executive councils of all nine provinces have no power on any issue which is scheduled by the constitution to be in their competence. This is leading to a total paralysis in government.

"There isn't a clear understanding in certain areas that provinces are big government business and cannot be left in a vacuum," he said.

Western Cape Housing Minister Gerald Morkel said it appeared the transfer would be delayed until all the provinces had the necessary infrastructure.

"We are unhappy about this ... we can't afford to be tied down because of the incapacity of other provinces to handle functions," he said.

A provincial official said that the government would be holding meetings with the provinces during the next two weeks. A plenary session with the premiers will be held on June 9.

National Party Leaders for 3 Cape Provinces Elected
MB2805125294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222
GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 28 SAPA—Leaders of the National Party's [NP] three new Cape provincial regions were elected at the 79th and last congress of the former Cape National Party in the Strand on Saturday.

Dr Dawie de Villiers, chairman of the NP's disbanded Cape Province structure and minister of environment affairs and tourism in the government of national unity, was elected leader of the NP's Western Cape region under the party's new federal structure.

Agriculture Minister and Senator Dr Kraai van Niekerk was voted head of the Northern Cape region, and Dr Tertius Delpont as Eastern Cape leader.

The Cape National Party formally disbanded at its last congress on Saturday, when party delegates at the Strand Civic Centre unanimously adopted the NP's new federal constitution. Discussions on the draft provincial constitutions were postponed.

The three Cape provincial regions were to be formally constituted at congresses later this year, possibly in October, an NP source said.

The three new provincial leaders would constitute a committee to decide on the divisions of assets, liabilities and staff matters.

In his address, Dr de Villiers said the three Cape provinces had contributed 41.9 percent of the NP's total national tally in the general elections.

He said the system of proportional representation was good, but had also led to MPs being severed from their constituencies.

In future, magisterial districts should replace the old Westminster-type constituencies as the only logical and practical way around the problem of representation. One or more party officers should be appointed in each magisterial district.

The revamped structure of proportional representation should be verified when the country's final constitution was written over the coming two years.

Dr de Villiers said the NP had done better than expected in the "liberation elections", but had to get down to work immediately to start preparing for the 1999 poll. "The NP will continue to grow in strength and exercise its influence... Our values and principles are greater than any challenges and problems," he said to a standing ovation.

Western Cape Premier Mr Hernus Kriel was elected deputy chairman in the province, along with Mrs Maretha Badenhorst MP and Western Cape Housing Minister Mr Gerald Morkel.

Dr Delpont's Eastern Cape deputy is Mr Tobie Meyer, with Mr Manie Schoeman, Mr Donald Lee and Mrs Ann Nash elected as vice-chairmen.

The Northern Cape vice-chairmen are Mr P W Saaiman, Mrs Peggie Hollander and Mr Jan Brazelle.

Dr de Villiers said he had experienced some longing and nostalgia at the end of his five years as leader of the Cape NP—and as one of only five leaders to have led the party in the former province in the past 79 years.

The party faced big and difficult challenges. As a member of the government of national unity it would also serve as the opposition, and would have to carry its supporters.

It had to be more responsive to the communities it represented and be more than just a political party.

Dr van Niekerk proposed that the three new provincial structures continue meeting every two or three years. "People should not be discouraged, or think we are doing a mopping-up operation; we are busy establishing South Africa on a new footing."

Dr Delpont said, "as Christians, we make room and welcome others, but the NP cannot move from the basic values which it built over so many years. We must make sure that it is the party which wins the 1999 elections."

Pik Botha Elected in PWV

*MB2905071794 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0600 GMT 29 May 94*

[Text] Mineral and Energy Affairs minister Pik Botha has been elected NP [National Party] leader in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region. He defeated Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer in an election at the last Transvaal NP congress under the old dispensation. Mr. Meyer obtained fewer than 10 percent of the votes.

LP Executive Committee Agrees To Disband Party

*MB2905125694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1227
GMT 29 May 94*

[Text] Cape Town May 29 SAPA—The National Executive of the Labour Party [LP] had agreed that the party should be disbanded, LP spokesman Mr Peter Hendrickse said on Sunday [29 May]. He said the decision, made at a weekend meeting of the executive in Cape Town, would be put before a special congress of the party in about three months for ratification.

He also said that his father, Senator Alan Hendrickse, had stepped down as leader of the party. Mr Miley Richards would be acting leader until the congress.

Senator Hendrickse had told a party congress in December that he wanted to stand down, but had been persuaded to stay on until after the election.

Mr Hendrickse said only congress had the power to decide to dissolve the party. The NEC [National Executive Committee] recommendation would in the meantime be circulated to all regions for discussion. "It was felt that the party had served its purpose, fighting for the realisation of a non-racial democratic South Africa," he said. "Having attained those objects there was no need for the party to continue as a separate body."

The LP, founded 29 years ago, stood in the April election as part of the ANC alliance. Mr Hendrickse said there had been talk in the party for the past two years that it should disband. There were however supporters in the Western Cape in particular who felt very strongly that it

should not. "But at the end of the day the NEC recommendation to congress will be that the party be dissolved," he said.

IEC's Kriegler on Election Results, Lessons Learned
MB2705200094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1759
GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Cape Town May 27 SAPA—When Mr Justice Johann Kriegler went on the air to announce the final result of South African's first fully democratic election, he did not yet have the final data in his hand, he revealed on Friday [27 May].

Addressing a Cape Town press club lunch, Judge Kriegler, head of the Independent Electoral Commission [IEC] which ran last month's election, said because the provincial legislatures had to be constituted the next day, and inauguration day had been set for the next Tuesday, "we simply had to go public on the available data at that stage".

He believed that in future South Africa should have a permanent, parastatal, non-political electoral body to run future elections. The country could "simply not afford" to have 10 different (one national and nine provincial) administrations running a poll. "We will need suckers like Kriegler to be the watchdogs of the public," he added.

Asked whether he would do it again, he gave a tentative "yes" but added immediately "but I'm not volunteering for any job!" The experience he and his commissioners had picked up should not be wasted.

Answering another question, he revealed that the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP], the Freedom Front and the National Party had been the three parties to temporarily benefit from a three percent mark-up following the IEC's computer programme failure.

A basic problem encountered by the IEC in the whole electoral process had been that "we were supplying an over-sophisticated system to a society that couldn't handle it". "We had a Rolls Royce system for a dirt track."

No deal or agreement struck between parties to expedite a result had been brought into the IEC's calculation.

Lessons learnt from the election included that never again should a poll be run without a voters' roll, and there should be a permanent professional staff, timeous preparation and no last-minute changes such as the entry of the IFP six days before election day.

It was still true, however, that the election had worked. He said he was satisfied there had been no significant evidence of any material irregularities in the KwaZulu-Natal area which had affected the result.

South African Press Review for 29 May
MB2905105494

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

Opposition to Taxes Criticized—"The perpetual hand-wringing of the country's richest people, who seem to regard any taxation as though it were a flesh-gobbling virus, is becoming tiresome," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 29 May in a page-18 editorial. "The latest burst of neurotic anxiety arises from speculation ... that President Mandela intends to impose a surcharge of 10 percent on the taxes of the wealthy." The editorial continues then by discussing the economic pro's and con's of increased taxes, concluding that it is unlikely that Mandela or Finance Minister Keys would impose such a surcharge. "Why, then, the continual bursts of hysteria from the whites?" "It is hard to explain, except in terms of neurotic guilt. People who feel they have been unjustly enriched by apartheid perhaps feel that the victims of apartheid will, sooner or later, exact revenge. There is a simple answer to these anxieties: it is what, in a different age, was called noblesse oblige, or the obligation of the privileged to put back into society some of the fruits of their good fortune. The policies outlined by Mr Mandela are benign and reasonable," and "if the hand-wringing classes want to avoid special taxes and levies, their best course of action is to seize the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] as an opportunity, and make it work."

RAPPORT

Editorial Warns Against 'Exaggerated Expectations'—"What happened in the National Assembly this week was a remarkable display of national unity and the honest desire for peace and prosperity to reign in South Africa. All parties went out of their way to show their loyalty to South Africa and to commit themselves to a better standard of life for all people in the country," notes a page-14 editorial in the Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 29 May. "Even President Mandela said he would go down on his knees to beg for peace. Beautiful—but the sober observer cannot help but wonder how long this peace will continue." "It is said that President Mandela's speech was better received in Houghton and Constantia than in Guguletu and Soweto. Elements within the ANC view the president's policy speech as a deviation from the socialist route and as pandering to whites and the business community. Black critics of President Mandela say, and not without grounds, that peace can only be maintained if the government succeeds in meeting the demands of its millions of young supporters." "It is clear that there are exaggerated expectations of the economy. To mention one example: Economists agree that there is no way Mr. Joe Slovo will be able to build as many houses over the next five years as he had promised to do." "During a visit to South Africa two years ago, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the man who helped to turn Singapore into an economic miracle, warned against high expectations. Like the ANC his party also entered into an alliance with the communists." "ANC supporters will have to heed his advice. First look for stability through proven economic policies."

South African Press Review for 30 May
MB3005123094

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Question of Amnesty Viewed—"That Mandela and Terreblanche meet and talk is good. But what they have to talk about gives cause for concern," begins the Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 30 May in a page-14 editorial. "Terreblanche wants amnesty for a bunch of rightwingers who have perpetrated awful atrocities after the current deadline," and "to enter into discussions with the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] on this issue is to dignify his cause with a status it does not deserve." Presenting another side of the argument, the editorial states that "morally, amnesty is no more or less right for today's cases than it was for the Strydoms and McBrides." "But we do not believe that amnesty needs to be extended so far as to cover crimes committed after inclusive negotiations began in earnest in 1992. To do so is to fly in the face of commitments given at the time, to cheapen the sacrifice of those who died and to further the impression that life is cheap in modern South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

Question of Amnesty Viewed—"Justice Minister Dullah Omar probably had no option but to formalise the trading of indemnity for information about those events," begins the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 30 May in a page-12 editorial. The editorial adds that "several commissions either failed to uncover evidence or had it hidden from them, and even the Goldstone Commission has been only partially successful in peeling open layers of deceit." Mandela's government is partially discussing amnesty in an attempt to "heal the wounds of the past, to allay fears of retribution and to join former foes in building a new country." However, "a willingness to forgive is matched by a determination not to forget; linked to both is the necessity to know why things were done, but whom on whose orders." Concluding the editorial writes that "what Omar has not said is when the process will stop, when the indemnity date, originally set at October 1990, will not be advanced for any reason. Killers must lose their political excuse, and police know that prosecuting criminality is not a waste of time. The transition cannot go on forever."

SOWETAN

Judge's Decision in Goniwe Inquest Viewed—"The feeling of *deja vu*, considering the historic times we are in, sits rather uncomfortably on the half-expected findings of the now notorious Goniwe Inquest," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 30 May in a page-12 editorial. Such findings "were par for the course" in the past. Now, however, it "defies all reason."

South African Press Review for 31 May
MB3105112594

[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN

Amnesty Issue Viewed—"The question of amnesty has never been satisfactorily dealt with," begins the Johannesburg CITIZEN in English on 30 May in a page-6 editorial. Responding to recent talk of extending the cut-off date, the editorial writes that "since we never accepted amnesty for 'political' crimes, we are not enamoured with the idea of any new cut-off date. It means there will be no end to the political violence if people or organisations think they can get away with the killing or maiming of innocent people for 'political' reasons." Justice Minister Omar "says the government is considering a commission which will facilitate disclosure and acknowledgement within a framework that provides amnesty, justice and dignity. We hope that what Mr Omar has in mind is not the 'truth commission' advocated by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone." "We would rather not have a truth commission but an end to the Goldstone Commission's probes, an end to trials that can only result in amnesty, and a final, firm cut-off date that will not be adjusted."

ILANGA

Action Against ANC's SDUs Urged—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 23-25 May in a page-8 editorial says that "the killing of 12 people in Thokoza Township in the past week is an abomination like all such incidents in the past. This killing happens at a time when many people in the country had hoped that the violence would abate following the first democratic election in the country." "The emerging truth shows that the Thokoza killings are the result of infighting among members of an ANC brigade known as the self-defense unit [SDU]. Reports say members of this unit have turned into thugs fighting for supremacy." "The ANC must disband this unit as it is now obvious that its members are mere thugs. If it supplied them with arms, these must now be taken from them promptly. They are nothing but criminals." "To those that were pointing fingers at other political groups over the killing of the 12 people, what have they got to say now that the truth is out? Let them comment!"

Furor Over Land Issue Viewed—Durban ILANGA in Zulu on 26-28 May in a page-4 editorial notes that "the matter of land given to Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini should not be manipulated to create bad relations within the leadership of the new South Africa. It should not be used to create unnecessary noise. Those that do not love peace should not be allowed to use this matter to create division, more especially now that the violence that has gripped this country shows signs of abating." "It is encouraging to hear that President Nelson Mandela and Home Affairs Minister Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi discussed the matter amicably." "It must also be remembered that the land given to His Majesty has always belonged to the Zulu nation. The British usurped the land from the Zulus when they were conquered. Actually, there is nothing amiss in the land being given back to the rightful owners." "Therefore there is no need for any furor."

Angola**Government Official Rules Out Power Sharing***MB2805205594 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 May 94*

[Text] Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao, spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic, said in Luanda today that power sharing must not be applied in Angola. Aldomiro Vaz da Conceicao said this when commenting on the instructions the president of the Republic gave the government negotiating team to respond positively to proposals made by the mediators in the peace talks in Lusaka.

The spokesman of the Presidency of the Republic said peace accords will allow UNITA elements to hold government posts, but that will not mean power sharing.

[Begin Conceicao recording] We can only speak of power sharing when there is a coalition government where all political forces are on an equal footing and charged with the task of implementing a joint political and economic program, resulting from an agreement between the various forces. That is not the case here in Angola and as such that situation will not be observed. UNITA elements will hold government posts at the central and local levels, but they will have to implement the program of the government of the party that won legislative elections. [end recording]

Government Proposes To Give UNITA 4 Ministries*MB2905182894 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 May 94*

[Text] The Angolan Government has presented to the mediators of the peace talks in Lusaka a proposal for the participation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in the government with four ministries. These are the ministries of health, tourism, geology and mines, and commerce. The Angolan Government also accorded UNITA seven deputy ministries—public works, defense, agriculture, finance, social administration [title as heard], social communication, and interior. Savimbi's organization also received six embassies and 140 local administration posts. This was revealed by the Portuguese News Agency LUSA.

Talks Delayed While UNITA Seeks Clarification*MB3005153494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 May 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] Good afternoon! Delegations from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] did not meet this morning. The negotiators from the government and UNITA were scheduled to meet this morning to continue to discuss

the future of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan], but the meeting did not take place.

It is believed that the (?failure) to hold the meeting is connected with a letter the UNITA negotiating team addressed to Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola and the mediator at the peace talks, over the weekend. In the letter, UNITA asks for clarification on its role in the government at all levels.

Observers say that without this reply UNITA is not interested in progress on any other debate. Angola Radio Nacional learned that the government has already informed the mediator of its stand on UNITA's demands. It is hoped that this reply will be transmitted today by Alioune Blondin Beye, who left for Luanda yesterday for contacts with representatives of the U.S. Senate. Alioune Blondin Beye is expected to return to Lusaka at 1330 or 1430.

The peace talks are therefore back to square one. The government wants to conclude discussions on the future of Radio Vorgan while UNITA says no, demanding first to know what posts it will have in the government. The talks have been characterized by progress and setbacks.

This afternoon, something will be defined, however, as long as UNITA receives the reply it desires. Unless the negotiators and mediators find a way out, everything will become complicated. A solution must be found however because it is imperative to advance firmly forward to bring peace to the Angolan people, who still trust in their officials, who in Lusaka are trying to find more just, viable, and lasting solutions for a better future for all. All that the delegations from the government and UNITA were able to do today was to hold internal meetings.

Justice Minister Discusses Visit to U.S.*MB3005081994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 29 May 94*

[Interview with Justice Minister Paulo Chipilika by announcer Mariana Ribeiro in Luanda; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ribeiro] Justice Minister Paulo Chipilika recently visited the United States. He will talk to us about his visit. Minister, a very good evening.

[Chipilika] A very good evening.

[Ribeiro] What made you visit the United States, and what was the outcome of your visit?

[Chipilika] Good evening, viewers. I would first like to thank TPA for giving me this opportunity to talk about my visit to the United States.

First, I would like to note that I was invited by two agencies—namely, USIA, the United States Information Agency [preceding four words in English], and the Afro-American Institute. The invitation came through the

U.S. Embassy in Luanda. With permission from his excellency the prime minister, I visited the United States for two weeks. The main goal of my visit was to see how the U.S. judiciary functions. I can say it was an extraordinary experience from all aspects. I was able to see a judiciary with prestige and reputation, a well-organized and independent judiciary. In fact, this is enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. The people we spoke to, either from district, state, or federal courts as well as the Supreme Court [preceding two words in English] stressed the independence of the U.S. judiciary from the legislative and executive branches.

We visited prisons in Washington and in Alexandria, Virginia. We also exchanged views about our intention to establish a National Institute for Judiciary Studies, INEJ, and the training of magistrates for the judiciary and the Office of the Attorney General and Public Prosecutor.

We were in Atlanta, Georgia, where we visited a number of prisons. We were in Springfield, Illinois, and in San Francisco, California, where we visited district and federal courts. We went to the Law College of Stanford University. We were also in (?New York). So, those were the goals of our visit.

[Ribeiro] Your visit suggests that changes have been introduced within your ministry.

[Chipilika] It is obvious that we cannot....[pauses] We are a new democracy and, as we have stated time and again, the Angolan judiciary was negatively affected over the last few years. But there are common aspects. We have been calling for the independence of the Angolan judiciary. We are in favor of a dignified judiciary and that calls for suitable legislation and a sound remuneration. We saw that in the United States the judiciary is the foundation of democracy, and magistrates in that country are well remunerated—sometimes better than state governors. We were told that that was designed to prevent any form of corruption because there can be no justice with corruption. [passage omitted]

UNITA Continues Shelling Cuito; Situation 'Tense'

UNITA Issues Communiqué

MB2905130894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 May 94

[Communiqué issued by the General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola in Huambo on 28 May]

[Text] 1. In an attempt to blame the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] for the disruption of the UN relief program at a time when the UN Security Council is about to meet and when U.S. senators are in Angola, government forces have been instructed by their General Staff to resume clashes in sensitive areas like Malange and Bie [Cuito].

2. As reported in our previous communiqué, government forces resumed clashes in the city of Bie at 1950 on 26 May 1994. The clashes continue.

3. On 27 May 1994, government Su-22's and Su-25 bombed our positions, using 48 bombs of 250 kg each. Self-propelled long-range artillery units were fired in all directions, even hitting outlying wards.

4. The clashes were stepped up on 28 May 1994 with government forces trying to expel our forces and the Air Force renewing its raids.

5. Incidents of this nature take place whenever a UN Security Council meeting is about to take place.

6. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are on alert and as usual will know how to give an appropriate response.

[Issued] Huambo, 28 May 1994

[Signed] Army General Ben Ben, FALA chief of staff

More Than 70 Killed

MB2905124694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Cuito is once again under fire. The political and military situation in the city has worsened. In the past 48 hours the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola fired more than 7,500 missiles of various caliber at the residents and government-held positions. More than 70 people have been killed and over 100 wounded. Installations have been damaged.

UNITA Action Also Reported in Moxico

MB2905193094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] The military situation in the city of Cuito continues to be very tense. Jonas Savimbi's men want to recapture the city at any cost and they are shelling it from all directions. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports.

[Begin Abraao recording] The political and military situation has not changed in any way over the past hours in the city of Cuito. UNITA shellings of the martyred city of Cuito have continued all day, together with attacks on government forces. Over the past few hours many people have been killed and others wounded, although we are still unable to specify the exact number. The [words indistinct] because Savimbi's men have not stopped shelling the city. This is a difficult situation for the residents of the martyred city of Cuito who since [words indistinct] have not experienced a single day of tranquility. During the period that I send this report, we can hear the sounds of long-range guns and light weapons fired by the UNITA rebels. [end recording]

UNITA also wants to overrun the city of Luena, the capital of Moxico Province. According to the operational command of the Moxico Military Region, the Black

Cockerel's men have been concentrating important offensive equipment around Luena.

UNITA Intensifies Shelling

MB3005150694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 May 94

[Excerpts] The war continues in the country. It was a bloody Monday for Cuito residents. According to provisional figures, 25 civilians have been killed and 65 wounded. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports.

[Begin Abraao recording] More than 700 shells of various calibers were fired at the martyred city of Cuito by the rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at dawn today. The heavy artillery shelling was accompanied by constant attacks on positions of government forces in the south of Cuito. It was the bloodiest attack since the Black Cockerel's men resumed their shelling of the city on 26 May.

According to provisional figures, the shelling of the besieged city of Cuito by the enemies of the people and peace at dawn today resulted in the death of 25 people and the wounding of 65 others, mostly old people, children, and women. To raze Cuito to ground, Jonas Savimbi's army used all its sophisticated war materiel, including 120-mm guns [words indistinct]. [end recording] [passage omitted]

UNITA has also been carrying out actions in Moxico. Our correspondent Paulo Cahilo reports:

[Begin Cahilo recording] A source from the Moxico Military Region said yesterday that UNITA forces murdered a 22-year-old woman and her baby, less than one year old, and then threw them into Luena River. This criminal action by the Black Cockerel's men took place at Saimina Ward, a few kilometers to the west of Luena. The source also said that over the past few days, UNITA troops have been murdering defenseless citizens, as part of their military strategy, thus increasing the people's suffering.

The military source also revealed that yesterday UNITA murdered three people on the outskirts of the city of Luena and wounded one person at Calanda, 18 km to the west of Luena. Also yesterday, one civilian was killed and another wounded after detonating a mine planted by UNITA. The military source also said that by 27 May, UNITA forces had murdered nine people and wounded 10 others on the outskirts of the city of Luena.

These actions once again confirm recent information that UNITA has been concentrating men and war materiel to launch a large-scale on the city of Luena. Meanwhile, the military command here in Luena has given assurances that the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], the national police, and the civilian defense will not allow Jonas Savimbi's men to fulfill their objectives. FAA forces, the national police, and the civilian defense are ready to give adequate response to UNITA rebels, as was the case in 1991. [end recording]

Government Air Force Raid Huambo Again

MB3005180994 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 30 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been another Angolan Government air raid today on the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel stronghold at Huambo. The first claims that the city had been attacked came from UNITA sources at the weekend and they were confirmed by aid workers who have been forced to suspend their flights into Huambo. The escalation follows hard on the heels of reports of dozens of deaths in UNITA's shelling of the besieged cities of Malange and Cuito over the last few days. Karl Meyer of the London INDEPENDENT newspaper is in Luanda. On the line, Dan Isaacs asked him what information he had about today's raid on Huambo.

[Begin recording] [Meyer] Well, at about 1:30 this afternoon, some government jets came in and dropped some bombs on Huambo, apparently around Bairro Academico, which is right in the center of the city and near one of the main schools. It was very close to the of the house of the Irish Aid Agency, Concern, very close indeed, and there doesn't seem to be another raid this afternoon. So, [words indistinct].

[Isaacs] Now, these aid agencies that are still in Huambo—are they staying put or they are trying to leave now?

[Meyer] Well, right now, they are staying put, of course, because there is no plane going in there, as long as the bombing raids continue. I think it will be very difficult to get some planes in there. I think some of them are coming out anyway; some of their workers are coming out anyway because they are already scheduled to come out. So, if a plane does get in there, they will be coming out. But, I think quite a few of them plan to stay on. It is very difficult to keep coming in and out of this city. So, I think some of them will stay on. I believe the Red Cross plans to stay on, for example.

[Isaacs] Now, with the escalation of the fighting in Huambo and other cities, like Cuito and Malange, it has been very difficult for the relief flights, for the World Food Program, to get in. Any more news about that?

[Meyer] No, as far as I know, they can't go in. I think in Cuito, shelling was continuing today, although it was less than it was before. In Malange, they are facing the same problem—every time they try to take a plane in, UNITA mortar men put some shells in the airport area. Uige, of course, is the other city that has been blocked, that is in the north. But that is more of a decision—if the aid (?can't get) into Cuito and Malange, then, the government is saying, well, you can't go to Huambo and you can't go to Uige.

UNITA Protests To UN Mediator

MB3005203994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, returned to Lusaka today after consultations with U.S. senators in Luanda. Our correspondent Manuel Conceicao in Lusaka has further details.

[Begin Conceicao recording] The delegations from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] did not hold talks in Lusaka today. UNITA presented a verbal protest to the mediators this morning, saying it was not ready for talks with the government delegation today because of alleged air raids on Huambo by the Angolan Air Force yesterday.

The government negotiating team says it is not aware of the protest because the mediators have not said anything. This morning, the UNITA negotiating team phoned the government delegation leadership, suspending the meeting scheduled for today, because it was waiting for a reply from the mediators over a certain issue. We learned from reliable sources that the leadership of the UNITA negotiating team presented a protest to the mediators this morning. Alioune Blondin Beye was informed about the protest when he was still in Luanda and scheduled a meeting with the UNITA negotiating team.

Alioune Blondin Beye is now in Lusaka. Early this evening, he held a meeting an informal with the government negotiating team. The meeting that Alioune Blondin Beye will hold with the UNITA negotiating team this evening will decide whether or not there will be talks tomorrow. [end recording]

UNITA Official's House Destroyed

MB3105072094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] It has been reported from Huambo that raids by Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] aircraft continued the whole day yesterday, causing extensive human and material losses. The MPLA-PT, as in the past, has directed its murderous fury on civilian wards. Our correspondent Lourenco Bento says not even National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] negotiators' houses were spared. The house of UNITA Information Secretary Mr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, who is currently in Lusaka, was destroyed yesterday. His family escaped unhurt. At present, crying can be heard everywhere. The hospitals are unable to cope with the increasing number of wounded people and face a shortage of medicines.

Cabinda Separatist Guerrillas Surrender

MB2905075294 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 28 May 94

[Excerpt] Ten members of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC] have turned themselves in to Cabinda Province authorities. They are youngsters whose ages vary from 20 to 24 years old and served with FLEC-Renovated [R] and FLEC-Cabinda Armed Forces [FAC]. They turned themselves in to government forces in the (Mituma Quilundo) and (Cuanda) regions a few days ago. Nine of them belonged to FLEC-R and one to FLEC-FAC.

(Faustino Umbake), 24, was in charge of FLEC-FAC operations and served in (Guengue), (Mbamba-Quiguenge), Miconje, and Necuto regions. Joao Mario Braz was section chief in FLEC-R and headed a group that ambushed and attacked government positions in the Belize region. They said they surrendered to government forces because they faced hardships in the bush, like famine and misery. [passage omitted]

Lesotho

Official Clarifies Issues on Talks With Police

MB2805074294 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English 0500 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] A spokesman for the Government of Lesotho placed in its proper perspective the details of the agreement reached between the government delegation and representatives of the police negotiating team about the issue of salaries. The spokesman said the agreement on the increase in allowances announced over Radio Lesotho included prisons staff. The prisons staff will receive the raised allowance, which was not applicable to them previously.

As far as members of the Royal Lesotho Defense Force was concerned, negotiations over their situation were continuing and the relevant announcement will be made at an appropriate time. The government spokesman has also announced that following the request by the government to the international donor community for assistance to identify professionals to assist in the implementation of independent salary review commission, the Commonwealth Secretariat in London has offered to provide a team of specialists for the purpose.

Malawi

Chihana Accuses Muluzi of Failing To Unite Nation

AB2905180594 Paris AFP in English 0843 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Blantyre, May 29 (AFP)—Malawi's outspoken trade unionist and opposition leader, Chakufwa Chihana, has accused President Bakili Muluzi of failing to unite the country, divided on regional lines since May 17 general elections.

Chihana, leader of the Alliance for Democracy (AFORD), who was in third place in the presidential elections, said Muluzi had done nothing to unite the country, state radio reported Sunday [29 May].

Speaking to reporters in the northern district of Rumpi, where he has his powerbase, Chihana called for unity talks between Muluzi and ex-president Kamuzu Banda and himself.

The densely-populated south voted overwhelmingly for Muluzi who comes from a southern district of Machinga, while the thinly populated north voted for Chihana, and Banda drew his votes from the central region, where he comes from—setting the scene for regional division.

"People voted because Muluzi or Chihana comes from that area," said Muluzi last week, worried that his ruling United Democratic Front (UDF) party did not win any parliamentary seat in the north.

Coalition talks between Muluzi's party and AFORD collapsed last week. UDF have ruled out any coalition with Banda's Malawi Congress Party.

UDF, which won 84 of the 177 parliamentary seats, has formed a minority government after failing to secure at least 89 seats to make 51 percent of the working majority in parliament.

AFORD with 36 seats and the MCP with 55, make a stronger opposition in parliament with 91 votes.

Calls For End to Regionalism

MB3005174894 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The president of the Alliance for Democracy, Aford, Mr. Chakufwa Chihana, has advised the people of the northern region to ignore regionalistic tendencies, despite differences in political thinking with other regions. Addressing a mass rally at [word indistinct] yesterday, Mr. Chihana stressed the need for unity in the country. He told the people that regional politics would not hold them together, adding that the northern region could not stand on its own, since the region had inadequate resources. Mr. Chihana also urged the people to give due respect to the state president, Mr. Bakili Muluzi, and his government. Mr. Chihana will tomorrow address a mass rally at Mzuzu Stadium from three o'clock in the afternoon.

National Consultative Council Dissolved

EA_905172794 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] The National Consultative Council, which was formed last year to oversee Malawi's political transition to multiparty democracy, has been wound up. Speaking at the final press conference in Lilongwe, the chairman of the council for the month of May, Mr. Lovemore Munlo, commended the role of the council played during

the transition period. He explained that the council was instrumental in changing the political scene in Malawi, thereby producing the first parliament and president in a multiparty system.

On the council's final discussions, Mr. Munlo said members had appealed to the newly-instituted government to consider funding political parties to pay their election monitors. He explained that it is a constitutional requirement that government should fund political parties, to ensure their continuity, and also allow competitive politics as a pillar of multiparty politics in Malawi. Mr. Munlo also said that the council had agreed to turn the (?returnee) committee into a commission which will cater not only for returnees but also for destitutes.

Mozambique

Peace Talks Tackle Issue of 'Hidden' Frelimo Troops

MB2905150294 Maputo SAVANA in Portuguese 13 May 94 p 2

[Article by Lourenco Jossias: "Problem of Arithmetic"]

[Text] With only five months remaining before holding elections in the country, the Supervision and Control Commission [CSC], the main body supervising the Mozambican peace process, has been facing another crisis over the past two weeks. The main signatories of the General Peace Accord, the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], are engaged in a hot dispute. The government is accused of having "hidden" 14,480 troops who were supposed to be confined in assembly areas.

The government is being asked to reveal where it has hidden these men. In defense, the government says these are soldiers who "do not exist".

It is a problem of arithmetic. The UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] agrees that "there are serious discrepancies in early figures presented to the Unomoz Technical Unit by the government."

Manfredo di Cameranca, Italian ambassador to Mozambique and CSC member, says that the issue is not serious and that it is only a misunderstanding resulting from the fact that the initial figures presented by the government in 1992 were just estimated. The ambassador said: "They made wrong calculations. You cannot hide 14,000 soldiers without being discovered." He advised people not to dramatize the situation.

Aldo Ajello examined the peace process at a CSC meeting held on 22 April this year. He pointed out the existing problems and recommended solutions.

Cease-Fire Commission Chairman Colonel Pier Segala from Italy also read his report at the meeting. He presented the latest figures on troop confinement and demobilization. He said the government had confined

55 percent of its troops, that is 34,145 troops out of a total of 61,638 initially declared. Segala said the government used 56 percent of its capacity in assembly areas and demobilized 22.3 percent of its 13,745 men. [figure as published]

Noting that all troops joining the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces [FADM] must be confined first, Segala revealed that a total of 1,875 government troops have already been selected to join the FADM forces.

Segala said that, according to the Unomoz Technical Unit figures, Renamo has already confined 81 percent of its forces, that is 15,517 troops, out of a total of 19,140. In centers for nonconfined troops, Renamo has 4,000 men and it has used 119 percent of assembly areas' capacity. With regard to demobilization, Renamo has already demobilized 561 men and selected 1,891 men to join the new army.

The Unomoz official said in comparative terms "the government is behind in troop confinement," while "Renamo is behind in troop demobilization".

Segala was the first official to bring to light the issue of discrepancies in the number of government troops initially declared. The history is complicated, but he said that all figures produced by the Unomoz Technical Unit were based on the assumption that the government would confine and register 61,638 troops in assembly areas and register 14,767 troops in centers for nonconfined.

"The new figures supplied by the government show only 49,630 troops are to be confined in assembly centers instead of 61,638." 14,480 troops are to be registered in centers for nonconfined troops.

Thus, according to the new figures, the government has a total number of 64,110 troops instead of 76,405.

Segala says in its report: "These new figures need a political scrutiny and the old percentages must be calculated again." With regard to Renamo, Segala said the situation is different because it did not present all the information on centers for nonconfined troops.

Col. Pier Segala said that by 21 April, a total of 22,106 weapons had been collected from paramilitary troops, out of an expected 49,806. He said weapons collection are behind schedule in Nampula and Tete and have not yet begun in Inhambane. In the north of the country, only 8,646 weapons had been collected, out of an expected 14,801. In the center of the country, only 8,873 weapons have been collected, out of an expected 15,634. In the south, 4,587 weapons have been collected out of an expected 19,371.

The weapons collection are also under way in assembly areas. A total of 48,818 weapons has been collected in all the 49 assembly areas by 21 April this year. Of this number, 35,599 weapons were collected in government areas, while 13,219 were collected from Renamo areas.

Of this number, 36,993 weapons have already been transported to regional depots.

Col. Segala also said that obsolete weapons are being destroyed. Funds resulting from the sale of melted obsolete military equipment will go to FADM forces, according to a mutual agreement between the parties involved in the peace process.

Col. Segala also referred to problems and incidents in assembly areas. He said the causes for these incidents are mainly the long period troops remain assembly areas (five months in some cases). On the government side, incidents were observed in Massinga, Namialo, Marupa, Lichinga and Rio Save; while on Renamo's side, incidents were observed in Chiramba, Mohia, Magunde, Mavago and Lurio. In some areas there is a shortage of water and in other areas a shortage of food.

Segala spoke of the need to respect the timetable of the peace process until elections are held.

He said "the process is now irreversible" and added: "There is no more time to waste in examining and speaking about the situation. There has been enough time for that. Now is the time to act and implement the agreements."

CSC Chairman Aldo Ajello confirmed the figures contained in the report, notably the figures under dispute. He also briefed the meeting on a number of issues, including the existing relationship between the Unomoz Police and the Police of the Republic of Mozambique, an issue which has been referred to on many occasions, FADM's formation, and other issues.

It is a Question of Arithmetic, not a Political Issue

Apparently, the government delegation did not view kindly the stand adopted by Ajello and Segala at the 22 April meeting, particularly the astonishing assessment of the peace process.

After several foiled attempts to hold a meeting, the CSC finally met on 5 May to examine Ajello's report. Teodato Hunguana, head of the government delegation, in the absence of Armando Guebuza, read a document disproving the issues raised by Ajello at the previous meeting.

Hunguana said: "It is our firm conviction that there will henceforth be a fundamental difference between the method of "briefings" or news conferences and the method followed at CSC sessions".

Examining point by point the issues raised in the report presented by Ajello and Segala, Teodato Hunguana referred to the main issue of troop confinement and demobilization, notably the "alleged discrepancies between figures so far produced by the Unomoz Technical Unit and the figures produced by the government. The government says 49,638 its troops are to be confined in 29 assembly areas, not 61,638. It also says that it has 14,480 troops in centers for nonconfined troops.

Labor Minister Teodato Hunguana said the discrepancy results from the fact that the Unomoz Technical Unit based its work on the "assumption" that the government had to confine and register 61,638 troops in 29 assembly areas and register 14,480 in centers for nonconfined troops. "It was just an assumption," Hunguana said.

The head of the government delegation recalled that after the signing of the peace accord, there was a need to urgently present to Unomoz a list of troops to be confined. In view of this urgency, the two sides presentation of lists was made on the assumption that they contained estimated figures that could be corrected as the process went on. The adjustments are provided for in Protocol VI of the General Peace Accord.

Hunguana said on 9 November 1992 the government delegation informed the CSC that the government would confine 61,638 troops in its 29 areas. It also said that it would inform the CSC about troops' figures in centers for nonconfined troops.

The figure of 61,638 was used by the government in various meetings of the Cease-Fire Commission and it was this same figure that was presented at the donors' conference in Rome in December 1992.

Teodato Hunguana said the government has carried out work aimed at presenting the correct number of its troops. He said this work was complex, characterized by organizational difficulties, because of the war.

After the work was carried out, the government supplied the figure of 64,118 as being the most up to date figure of government troops. It also gave the figure of 14,480 as the number of its troops in centers for nonconfined troops.

Hunguana said the figure of 14,480 is part of the 64,118 government troops. He said the CSC thought it was an additional figure and added it to the figure of 61,638 presented by the government in 1992, thus concluding that there was a shortage of 12,000 troops. [figure as published]

Teodato Hunguana said: "It is just a question of clear discrepancy of figures which does not correspond to reality. Thus, there is no political problem which requires a political scrutiny. It is just a question of arithmetic."

The minister also spoke about the proposals to reduce FADM forces by 50 percent.

The labor minister said: "If 30,000 troops for FADM was already a ridiculous figure... their reduction by 50 percent is tantamount to saying that this country does not need or deserve an effective Armed Forces, but just a make-believe force."

Government's Explanation Does Not Convince Renamo

Raul Domingos, head of Renamo's delegation to the CSC, says the government explanation about the alleged

discrepancy in figures "neither convinces nor mollifies. It is a matter of 14,000 people that cannot be accounted for and there can be no error in estimating such a large number. It is an army that is in hiding and the government will have to tell us where those men are whose names have disappeared from the lists all of a sudden."

Like Hunguana at the CSC meeting, Domingos read a document commenting on Ajello's report.

Basically he agrees with Segala's report that Renamo has confined more men (81 percent of all its personnel) and says the slow demobilization of his movement's troops is due to technical problems. (He also told SAVANA that Renamo still had to confine 19,140 troops. Of these, 15,000 are for the new army and 4,140 will be demobilized. Right now, Unomoz has a list of 2,900 men to be demobilized—that is, more than half.)

Renamo has doubts about the discrepancy in the government's figures. It feels there are political problems and not merely an "underestimation of figures." Raul Domingos added: After all, for a long time now, "we have been complaining that the government was transferring soldiers to the police and has taken many men from Snasp [People's National Security Service] to the police. The police have been creating instability."

According to Domingos, the number "the government now says refers to its troops differs from the figure of 26,480 soldiers the CCF submitted to Unomoz."

Renamo thinks that between 14,480 and 10,480 soldiers could have been "put aside" for the formation of a private army.

Commenting on the disbanding of paramilitary forces, Renamo noted that a deadline had been set for December 1993. In line with the timetable, that would have coincided with the start of the confinement of troops from both sides.

The Renamo document says logistical reasons prevented it from supplying in due time the figures about centers that would harbor troops not earmarked for confinement. Those reasons include lack of transportation, communications, and office equipment.

Let Us Not Dramatize Things—Manfredo di Camerana

Manfredo di Camerana, Italian ambassador to Mozambique, who has for a long time now been linked to the peace process, says the "numerical discrepancy" has been looked into in an exaggerated manner.

He said: "We are coming under pressure as October approaches, and the psychological factor is very important."

According to Di Camerana, all sides have great expectations about the conclusion of the process. "There is a great deal of pressure in terms of time and that does not permit a clear and calm assessment of situations."

He pointed out to SAVANA that a precise number of government and Renamo troops was never discussed in Rome.

"We have always asked for an estimate, and the final figure was clearly 30,000 for the single army."

The ambassador said the mediators and the observers had always realized that the sides would have difficulties in making estimates and that the real figures would come up as the confinement and demobilization of troops began. In fact, everybody started counting as of the start of those processes.

He recalled that the initial figure given by the government was 61,638 troops that would report to assembly areas, and 14,480 that did not need to be confined to assembly areas. That was in 1992.

Since then until 20 April 1994, the figures have been checked and updated.

The ambassador commented: "I do not think there has been any government attempt to hide such a large number of soldiers." He added: "It was indeed an underestimation. It is ridiculous to think there are troops hidden from both sides."

Di Camerana advised people to be calm and carefully consider things. "We cannot dramatize things. Let us not create a controversy about it because that could cause irreparable damage to the country."

The Italian diplomat has always said he thought the process would be difficult and demand patience from all of us. That is why we "have always said disputes cannot be settled outside the mechanisms provided for by the accord. No unilateral decisions ought to be taken."

The government's attitude in suspending the demobilization of troops has been criticized by both di Camerana and the CSC. The ambassador, who is represented at the CSC, commented: "That does not help the process in the least, and then... it is the government that will have extra work to do with its troops."

He said that during his last visit to Rome, Dhlakama was advised that it served no purpose to dramatize the issue of "numerical discrepancy."

"We asked for moderation because there could be errors in the Defense Ministry's financial or bureaucratic sectors, but not 14,000 men in hiding."

By criticizing Renamo for dramatizing things, and the government for making unilateral decisions, Di Camerana said there is a danger of the whole process coming to a halt if calm does not prevail over radical positions.

The biggest difficulties he foresees, and which he feels should be of concern to all, are of a technical and logistical nature, regarding the formation of the FADM and the elections.

"The barracks are not up to standards and troops cannot agree to go to a training center to eat badly, to sleep on the floor or on a floor mat." Likewise, there is still a lot to do about the electoral process.

Di Camerana has other worries: How to make the giants of Mozambican politics (government and Renamo) embark on politics and on a campaign without talking about the past, without accusing each other about past problems, but by only debating the programs for the country's future?

He asked: "Where are their programs and why do they not trade accusations about them?"

Renamo's Dhlakama Comments on Talks, U.S. Visit

MB2905191594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 29 May 94

[Report on interview with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama by unidentified correspondents "shortly before departure" to the United States; place not given]

[Text] [Announcer] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has left for the United States. Afonso Dhlakama's visit to the United States is primarily aimed at briefing the American people on the progress of the peace process and reaffirming Renamo's acceptance of the UN Security Council Resolution on Mozambique.

In an interview with journalists shortly before departure, Dhlakama said that if the United States today recognizes that there is peace and freedom in Mozambique, this is due to Renamo's struggle. He was answering a question on existing misunderstandings between the U.S. Administration and Renamo.

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] I am fully convinced that the situation is different now. We all know that historically the United States played a very bad role in Mozambique. It supported the Communist regime of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party. They never tried to pressure Frelimo to accept peace talks. This made the war last longer, causing more deaths. I think, however, that with the end of war the United States recognizes that there is now peace, democracy, and freedom due to Renamo's struggle. I am fully convinced that changes exist there.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] at a time when we are preparing for the beginning of voter registration? What is [words indistinct] Renamo areas have not yet been opened?

[Dhlakama] Well, the areas have been opened. They have been opened. I have said on several occasions that it is the Frelimo government which is sabotaging the process. Mechanisms have been created to reunite the two administrations. Renamo advisers were appointed to carry out work jointly with the provincial governors.

What is happening now? These advisers are not doing their work because the Frelimo government is sabotaging it. It does not provide them transportation and thus they cannot move about.

I believe, however, that a solution is being found now. The territorial commission, established during the General Peace Accord to deal with these issues, held a meeting last week and it was agreed that the Mozambican Government would immediately appoint administrators in areas under Renamo control. The meeting also agreed that the government would establish police stations in Renamo-controlled districts and posts, under the supervision of the United Nations and the National Commission for Police Affairs [Compol].

This means that we are moving forward. Evidently, Frelimo tried to sabotage this process which should have begun months back.

[Correspondent] [Words indistinct] voter registration process will [words indistinct]?

[Dhlakama] Absolutely. There are no problems. This will depend on the work of the voter registration teams. The teams are made up of elements close to the Frelimo Party. According to the law, it is the public service [words indistinct] the Frelimo Party doing this. Opposition parties have their elements in each team, however, in order to monitor the voter registration process. If we observe that there are irregularities [words indistinct]. We want all the Mozambican people, without discrimination, to take part in voter registration. [end recording]

[Announcer] Referring to the national conference unarmed opposition parties and Renamo held in Xai-Xai, Afonso Dhlakama said the meeting was positive, pointing out that it made positive steps forward toward defeating Frelimo in the October elections.

Malawian President Muluzi Arrives in Maputo

MB3105102294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Malawian President Bakili Muluzi has just arrived at Maputo International Airport for a few hours' visit to Mozambique. The new Malawian president is scheduled to hold talks with his Mozambican counterpart Joaquim Chissano this morning. They are expected to discuss bilateral cooperation and the issue of Malawi Young Pioneers who are allegedly in one of the Mozambique National Resistance's bases in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe

FPZ Opposition Party Said Torn by In-Fighting

Leader Expelled From Party Post

MB2905095594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0843 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] Harare May 29 SAPA—The capacity for Zimbabwe's fragile political opposition to take on President

Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party in elections next year appeared to deteriorate sharply this weekend as the squabble-torn Forum Party of Zimbabwe [FPZ] expelled its leader, former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena.

Reports in the local press on Sunday said the 75-year-old lawyer had been voted out at a stormy meeting here on Saturday where he was accused of incompetence, selfishness and a lack of respect for other party officials.

He was replaced by the party's secretary-general, Mr Themba Dhlodlo.

It was not clear if Mr Dumbutshena was present at the meeting of 300 delegates from five of the party's provincial organisations. Attempts to reach the ousted leader were unsuccessful.

Observers say Saturday's action may well ring the death knell for the FPZ, torn by in-fighting almost since its inception two years [ago]. FPZ was launched amid great hopes that its leadership of respected figures could at last present a strong challenge to Mr Mugabe.

Of the 120 elected seats in Zimbabwe's Parliament, only three are held by opposition MPs. Much of the rest of the opposition is headed by failed elderly politicians.

Two months ago, a group of FPZ officials staged a demonstration against Mr Dumbutshena, and he had 22 of them expelled for indiscipline.

The incident occurred almost simultaneously as Mr Mugabe tried to fire his party's youth league with enthusiasm on Saturday. He urged them at their congress here to start a house-to-house campaign to "send a message to those little parties that think the opportunity is ripe to take over and destroy the revolution".

Dumbutshena Rejects Expulsion

MB3005091794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Harare May 30 SAPA—Zimbabwe's main political opposition, the Forum Party, appeared to be in a state of confusion on Monday as its leader dismissed weekend reports that he had been expelled and promised that party rebels who had tried to get rid of him would themselves be thrown out.

Former Chief Justice Enoch Dumbutshena, 75, was quoted in Monday's issue of the independent daily GAZETTE as saying: "They cannot, absolutely cannot, expel me." He said the weekend's developments were unconstitutional and the work of "a bunch of malcontents".

Reports on Sunday said 300 Forum Party (FPZ) members representing five provinces met on Saturday and passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Dumbutshena. They were responding to claims that he was arrogant, a tribalist and incompetent.

Themba Dlodlo, a university lecturer and FPZ secretary general, was appointed acting-president. "I can only be expelled by the National Executive...or by a meeting of the congress of the party," Mr Dumbutshena said. "I take no notice of their action and the Forum Party will carry on as usual. If they want to form their own party they are free to do so."

A meeting of the party executive would be called which would "certainly see more expulsions".

The GAZETTE also quoted senior party officials as saying they fully backed Mr Dumbutshena, but observers said the new division was certain to damage the party's credibility and deeply disillusion supporters.

When it was launched two years ago the FPZ was seen as the only choice among several opposition parties split by bickering capable of mounting a serious challenge to President Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] (PF [Patriotic Front]) party in elections next year.

The FPZ recently alarmed the ruling party in its first test of public opinion by running in two local government by-elections. It took one seat in the western city of Bulawayo because ZANU (PF) failed to put forward a

candidate, and another in Harare where its candidate trounced a well-known ZANU (PF) figure.

But the party has been repeatedly torn by squabbling, most seriously in March when 22 officials were expelled for holding a public demonstration against Mr Dumbutshena.

Mugabe: Opposition Manipulated by Whites

MB2805124594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has said his political opponents are being manipulated by whites in the country, who are once more resorting to racial arguments on the eve of elections in Zimbabwe. Speaking before Zimbabwe African National Union members, Mugabe said one of the examples of these politicians is Enoch Dumbutshena, the leader of Zimbabwe Movement of Unity and former chairman of the Supreme Court. Mugabe has been accusing the country's whites of racism for resisting the government's plans of acquiring agricultural land and distributing them to black farmers. Whites say the government is using the agricultural issue to restore its popularity before the elections.

Liberia

Factional Fighting Around Tubmanburg Continues

Krahn Group Launches Attack

AB2705170294 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 27 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The battle for the Liberian town of Tubmanburg has reached a crisis. It is a stronghold of Alhaji Koromah's Mandingo faction of the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] movement. They have been fighting Roosevelt Johnson's Krahn group since a power struggle erupted in March. The United Nations and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force have been powerless to stop it, and civilians have inevitably been caught in the crossfire. Now it looks as though Roosevelt Johnson's forces are poised to capture the town. From Monrovia, our correspondent, Nii Nartey Allison, telexed this report.

Diplomats and military sources today said that 700 soldiers loyal to Roosevelt Johnson launched a major attack on Tubmanburg at 6 AM yesterday morning. United Nations officials here said that UN observers in Tubmanburg are still holed up in their base on the outskirts of the city as sporadic gunfire echoes throughout Tubmanburg. They said there were heavy casualties on both sides, and dozens of civilians trying to escape the fighting have been killed in the crossfire. The situation still remains unclear.

A spokesman for the ECOMOG peacekeeping force said today that their troops which had deployed southwest of Tubmanburg have been drawn into the fighting following an attack on its base by one of the ULIMO factions. Yesterday, Alhaji Koromah's faction accused the African peacekeeping troops of siding with the Krahn in the ULIMO conflict, but the ECOMOG commander in charge of Western Liberia, the Nigerian, Kunle Togun, told reporters that he was not surprised by the accusation because the same allegation had in the past been made by the Krahn.

Unconfirmed reports said the commander of the Mandingo faction, General Mohamed Dumbuya, was killed last night in a gun battle. Roosevelt Johnson, leader of the Krahn faction, told reporters late last night that he was compelled to move on Tubmanburg to stop the killings of innocent people by the Mandingo tribe. The World Food Program said here today that fighting in Tubmanburg has disrupted food distribution to 20,000 people living in Tubmanburg.

We have just heard from Nii Nartey Allison that Tubmanburg has fallen to Roosevelt Johnson. He says Alhaji Koromah's faction has moved its headquarters to Voinjama in Liberia's northern Lofa County. He also says

that Alhaji Koromah has denied that his trusted field commander, Mohamed Dumbuya, has been killed.

Koromah Said Ready To Wage 'Holy War'

AB2805153894 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400
GMT 28 May 94

[Text] A plot to launch a Muslim holy war in Liberia has been uncovered. A report from the Liberian capital Monrovia said Alhaji Koromah of the Mandingo faction of the ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] is planning to launch a Muslim holy war in Liberia and turn the country into an Islamic state.

The report said Koromah has mandated a delegation of the Mandingo faction currently touring Islamic states in the West African subregion to seek support for the venture. Koromah's delegation has already met Nigerian authorities on the replacement of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, General Inienger, with a Muslim. ULIMO's representative to the Transitional Legislative Assembly, Mr. Morris Dukuly, is heading the delegation which is lobbying for the waging of the Jihad War in Liberia.

At the same time, the Liberia Council of Churches has called on an emergency meeting of its members to discuss the Alhaji Koromah's faction plan in Monrovia. The Liberia Council of Churches has condemned such an intent by the Koromah Mandingo faction and called for strong resistance to it.

Koromah Says Tubmanburg Recaptured

AB2905203394 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 29 May 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The fight for the control of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] headquarters at Tubmanburg has posed all sorts of problems to the Liberian peace process.

At the end of last week, the Mandingo faction of ULIMO, loyal to Roosevelt Johnson, launched an attack on Tubmanburg and took control of the city center, forcing Alhaji Koromah's Krahn faction to retreat to the western suburb. Shortly afterwards, an ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] convoy heading for Tubmanburg was ambushed and a group of soldiers were taken hostage.

On this program yesterday, ECOMOG field commander Major General John Inienger told us that, following negotiations with Alhaji Koromah, he had managed to secure the release of some of the ECOMOG soldiers, but that at least five others were still being held hostage. Well today, Alhaji Koromah called us up from Monrovia to

give us his version of events for the last few days around Tubmanburg. On the line, Heather Saleh asked him what he had to say:

[Begin recording] [Koromah] Well, the first thing is that it is not true that we have lost Tubmanburg. Tubmanburg is under our full control, and you can ask UN and other sources. We just took a tactical retreat to the barracks, and then encircled the enemy, and then we have driven them out of the place—and many of them have died. Of course, they were being assisted by ECOMOG artillery, especially the Nigerian contingent that is there.

[Saleh] You say Tubmanburg is under your control, but you have had to, in fact, move your headquarters away from Tubmanburg to Voinjama, and you said that the Krahns controlled the city center.

[Koromah] That was the first day. We moved our administrative headquarters to Voinjama because of the level of insecurity in the Tubmanburg area. The military headquarters is still there and that the city center area that was being occupied by the dissident forces. [sentence as heard] They are not only Krahns people, necessarily, OK? So, we have recaptured the city center. It is under our control now. You can ask the UN people. They will confirm that.

[Saleh] So according to you, there are no forces of Roosevelt Johnson in Tubmanburg now?

[Koromah] In the first place, these are not forces of Roosevelt Johnson. You know, this is misinformation. Johnson has only been a public relations officer for these forces, and he represents nothing. These are forces of General T. Kallah. These dissident groups have been driven away from Tubmanburg, and we are chasing them in the swamps and in the forest areas. But the question of Gen. Inienger telling us that we hijacked his vehicles, this is not true. He has been misinformed. These vehicles, when individual Nigerian soldiers were fighting along with the dissidents and they were captured, and we have three of them now, and they have been confessing the news of some of their higher ups who give them the command to get involved in this war. [sentence as heard]

[Saleh] But you do admit that you are holding a number of ECOMOG troops?

[Koromah] These people were captured along with the dissidents, and I have promised Gen. Inienger that they will be released very shortly. They were about 24 of them that we captured. We have released 21 of them, and the other three are being questioned to give us information, and they shall be released very shortly.

[Saleh] When did you regain Tubmanburg?

[Koromah] Yesterday. Yesterday. In fact, we never really left the entire city. It was just the city center, because we did not want the citizens to get caught in the crossfire. So we moved to the actual military barracks. [end recording]

Kidnapped ECOMOG Soldiers Released

*AB2905185894 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 29 May 94*

[Text] ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] militiamen in Liberia have released 11 out of the 16 Nigerian soldiers they took hostage in an ambush last Friday [27 May]. A spokesman for the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] African Command said today that negotiations are going on for the release of the remaining five. The peacekeepers were captured during heavy fighting between the two rival factions of the ULIMO militia in the Tubmanburg area, 60 km northwest of Monrovia.

UN Official: Situation 'Desperate'

*AB3005162094 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 30 May 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Civilians in the Liberian town of Tubmanburg are in an increasingly desperate state because of the continued fighting between the Roosevelt Johnson and Alhaji Koromah factions of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia]. Tubmanburg fell to Johnson's forces last week in the latest flare up of fighting, but Alhaji Koromah claims to be fighting back and there have been allegations that ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops are helping the Johnson faction. And, as Nii Nartey Allison reports in this fax from Monrovia, there have been more clashes in Tubmanburg today:

UN officials said here today that the Mandingo and the Krahns factions were occupying the hills surrounding the city, and that no particular group appears to be in control of Tubmanburg center. According to one UN official, the situation changes every hour and it is quite desperate for the civilian population. The UN official said that at least 10,000 people have fled Tubmanburg and were now seeking refuge at the only government hospital and at the base camps of the African peacekeeping force. He added that there was no water and that food and medicine supplies were running out. He said that there was also a problem of shelter, with more people still flocking into the safe zone. A planned UN convoy carrying 21 metric tons of badly needed food and medicines, scheduled to have been escorted today into Tubmanburg by heavily armed African peacekeeping troops, is being delayed by the fighting.

Taylor Reiterates Charge Against Nigerian Troops

*AB3005194094 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 30 May 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Charles Taylor, the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], says he also has a problem with the Nigerians who have the biggest contingent in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. His NPFL is currently fighting the Liberian Peace Council, LPC, in the southeast. Tonight, Mr. Taylor called us up from Gbarnga to complain about ECOMOG and he said the Nigerians were being less than helpful. On the line, Robin White asked him what the problem was.

[Begin recording] [Taylor] Well, Robin, the problem is that the LPC is organized and put together by the Nigerian part of ECOMOG here. There has been an intensification of the war in the Rivercess and Sinoe areas and it is traced directly to the Nigerians. We do not understand why the Nigerians, instead of making peace in Liberia, are just trying to exacerbate the situation. We just don't understand this, whether we should have to fight them now and the LPC or just continue with the LPC.

[White] Are you threatening to fight the Nigerians?

[Taylor] Well, I am saying that I don't know who the enemy is, and we have to fight the enemy and they appear to be the enemy.

[White] Well, how can you possibly say that? Surely, the Nigerians are there to try and bring peace.

[Taylor] Robin, everywhere in the world right now, the information is clear. We have POW's that testify that arms and ammunition are being given by the Nigerians. As you very well know, under the Security Council resolution there is an arms embargo on Liberia. Where else can a brand new group, external to the Cotonou [Accord], get sophisticated arms and ammunition unless these rascals are selling them arms and ammunition? And, it is very aggravating. Liberians are dying here daily and the problem is no longer Liberians themselves. It is those that are here to keep the peace, and specifically the Nigerian contingent.

[White] Some people might say that the problem is that you are losing the war and you are looking for a scapegoat.

[Taylor] Robin, even if we were losing the war, we want to lose it in a very clear way. We are not losing the war, but the problem here is if you have people that say that they are peacekeepers and are just trying to make money by selling arms and ammunition and shedding the blood of Liberians, the question is: Will this crisis stop now or is it doomed to expand? And we are fed up with this particular situation and we may have to go after LPC wherever we have to go.

[White] How bad are things looking for you, militarily?

[Taylor] Not very bad, but the problem is the peacekeepers should not be (?giving) arms and ammunition. Our officials are being harassed. They are being disrespected. They have no regard for this government here. I

am not sure that these guys can do the job here, or if they should just pack up, and if I had a choice I think the Nigerians should think about leaving us alone because they have gone too far. [end recording]

NPFL Accuses UN Envoy of Misinformation

AB2905161494 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1200 GMT 29 May 94

[Text] The UN special envoy to Liberia, Mr. Trevor Gordon-Somers, has been exposed for giving misleading information to the leadership of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], regarding the definite timing of the deployment of Ugandan expanded ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops to Maryland County and other parts of the southeastern region of Liberia. President Charles Gankay Taylor said Ambassador Gordon-Somers had misinformed the NPFL that the expanded ECOMOG was to have been deployed in Maryland County. This, he said, led the NPFL to send a team of senior military officers to Maryland to receive the ECOMOG troops, only to realize that the troops were not coming.

ECOMOG Blamed for Mayhem

AB2905161094 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 29 May 94

[Excerpt] Citizens of Grand Bassa County have been meeting with the leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Mr. Charles Gankay Taylor, in Gbarnga, Bong County. At the meeting, the citizens expressed heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Mr. Taylor for defending the cause for which the people's popular uprising was launched. They expressed their commitment and loyalty to the leadership of the NPFL, and stressed that they will do everything possible to fully support the goals and principles of the Revolution.

In a petition to the former president of the NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] Government, Mr. Charles Gankay Taylor, the citizens said the infiltration and taking over of compound numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 by the Liberian Peace Council in Grand Bassa County was masterminded by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group].

According to the petition, under the disarmament process ECOMOG disarmed and encamped over 200 NPFL soldiers, without deploying troops of the expanded ECOMOG in those areas, thereby giving grounds to the self-styled Liberian Peace Council [LPC] to commit mayhem and atrocities in Grand Bassa County. The petition says towns and villages are being burned down to ashes, including [words indistinct], by forces loyal to the LPC, which is being aided and armed by the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG. At the same time, the citizens

have appealed to local and nongovernmental organizations operating in the country to speedily deliver medical and relief supplies to the starving population in that part of the country.

Meanwhile, Mr. Taylor has set up a committee comprising of top military brass of the NPFL to work closely with chiefs, elders, and superintendents in the area to restore law and order. [passage omitted]

ECOMOG Commander Meets UN Election Officials

AB3005173094 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General John Martin Inienger, says ECOMOG will discharge its mandate in Liberia thoroughly as provided for in the Cotonou accord. Gen. Inienger told a two-man UN delegation of electoral advisers that among such obligations was the need to disarm all the combatants in the Liberian crisis (?before) peaceful elections are held in the country.

Gen. Inienger reiterated that the parties to the conflict should demonstrate sufficient good faith by ensuring that the disarmament process is quickly ended to create an enabling environment for free and fair elections to be held. Gen. Inienger expressed concern over the clear reluctance of the parties to disarm as fast as it had been anticipated when the date for the general elections was fixed.

An ECOMOG release says the field commander told the UN electoral advisers that ECOMOG, a multinational group of professional military men, has the responsibility of providing security for free and fair elections to be held, but noted that it was not within the scheme of duties of ECOMOG to determine for Liberians what electoral system would be most suitable for them to adopt in electing their leaders.

Gen. Inienger said what ECOMOG would be most delighted to experience would be the day Liberians would once again democratically elect their leaders as they had been doing since the last century. He observed that the parties to the conflict have not made the job of ensuring a healthy environment in Liberia any easier for ECOMOG due to the internal problems being faced by ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] and fighting between the Liberian Peace Council and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in the southeastern Liberia.

Gen. Inienger said he hoped that those problems would be solved and disarmament concluded before the 7 September date fixed for the general elections. [passage indistinct]

Niger

President Ousmane Leaves for Republic of China

AB3105104394 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] President Mahamane Ousmane has accepted an invitation from the president of the Republic of China, Teng-Hui Li, to visit his country. He therefore leaves Niamey this morning on an official visit to the Republic of China. He will be accompanied by the foreign minister, the commerce and transport minister, the mines and energy minister, the secretary of state for the promotion of employment, and small- and medium-scale enterprises, the secretary of state for planning, and his permanent under secretary.

Nigeria

Government on Reconciliation, Opposition Groups

AB2705201094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] The Federal Government has advised critics of the administration not to take its posture of reconciliation as a sign of weakness. Briefing State House correspondents in Abuja, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya said government believed that the situation in the country required restraint by everyone. The chief of general staff also spoke on some other crucial issues including the interpretations the media gave to the statement he made on corruption. State House correspondent Haruna Idriss has the details.

[Begin recording] [Idriss] The chief of general staff said the constitutional conference is an avenue for all Nigerians to come together and discuss the future of the nation. He said government does not intend to tamper with resolutions of the conference.

[Diya] We are prepared to subject ourselves to the will of the people. The desire of the people must prevail because this is a military regime and a military regime cannot say that it is wiser than the body of men and women who will come and discuss the problems of this country. You see, the only way I can answer this question is to propose that the decision will be in the interest of the people of this country, help its unity and preserve the territorial integrity of this country. As long as they are along these lines, the decisions of the conference will be very, very much respected.

[Idriss] On the various groups which have issued ultimatums to government, Gen. Diya said government does not recognize such groups but tolerates them as individuals in the spirit of national reconciliation. Government, he said, is prepared to listen to reasonable demand but will deal with any group planning an insurrection against government. Gen. Diya also spoke on the issue of June 12 which he said was a national issue.

[Diya] It's a national problem. It's a national issue. We feel it's a national problem, and I think it will be wrong for any individual with partisan interest or any group of people to say it is their problem. It's a national problem. In fact, the government itself is an offspring of June 12. If the election itself had not been nullified, the government would not have been in place.

[Idriss] The briefing which was attended by principal officers of the general headquarters will now be a regular affair. [end recording]

Eastern Mandate Union Reacts to Government Ultimatum

AB2705184394 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 27 May 94

[Excerpt] The Eastern Mandate Union has reacted to the ultimatum given it by the Federal Government to clarify its [words indistinct] government. In a statement in Kaduna today, the chairman of the union, Dr. (Dele Cole), said the Union is not a political party but a forum which wants government to urgently address the political, social, and economic problems facing the country. The union said although it had a plan to form a political party in course of political process, it was aware of the current ban on partisan politics. Dr. (Cole) said the main concern of the Union was the general state of affairs in the country as reflected in the resolutions made at its meetings. The Federal Government yesterday gave the Union a 24-hour ultimatum to state clearly the status of the body. [passage omitted]

Constitutional Conference Election Results Announced

AB3005155194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] More results of Saturday [28 May]'s election of delegates to the Constitutional Conference have been received. In Niger State, results of all the (?nine) districts were released. Among those elected are Alhaji Garba Yusufu, a former minister of information; Alhaji Idrisu Alhasan Kasumu, a former deputy governor; and the immediate past chairman of Gbako Local Government, Alhaji Zubeiru Dauda. Results for the nine districts in Katsina State have also been (?declared). The highlights include the election of retired Major General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, two former commissioners in the last civilian administration, Alhaji (Musa Bindara), and Alhaji Aminu Musari, as well as a former governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Lawal Keita. Eight delegates were elected in Ondo State. Results for seven of the nine election districts in Cross River State have also been received. One of the highlights is the election of a minister in the Buhari administration, Dr. (Emmanuel Nsan). In Abuja, the results for the three districts were released. One of those elected is a former minister, retired Major General (Bagodo Manna). Similarly, the

Benue State commission on the Constitutional Conference election has announced results of the district elections. The highlights include the election of a former secretary for works and housing, Mr. Barnabas Ger-made, and a former secretary to the state government, Mr. Daniel Agogo.

Justice Minister Views Conference

AB3005223094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The minister of justice and attorney general of the nation, Dr. Olu Onagoruwa, has again stated that the national constitutional conference is a step to move the country forward. He appealed to those calling for its boycott to change their minds in the interest of democracy and national unity. Dr. Onagoruwa stated this in Lagos while addressing newsmen.

He disclosed that representatives of 37 ethnic and interest groups have been identified by the Federal Government for nomination to the conference. The minister said the representatives, including journalists and labor leaders, will form part of the 96 candidates to be selected by the Federal Government for the conference.

Abiola Vows To Form Government in 'Near Future'

AB3005165494 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] Lagos, May 30 (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of presidential elections annulled in Nigeria last June, has again vowed to form a government in the near future, defying the military regime.

In an interview with the magazine NEWS published Monday [30 May], Abiola called on the junta of General Sani Abacha to stand down and said "I am fully ready to claim the mandate. I am ready for the worst."

"Nobody can stop me," the millionaire businessman from the Yoruba southwest said in a separate interview with Concord magazine. "We are dealing with people who are looters. They are not leaders. They are dealers and they must go."

A newly formed nationwide group of anti-government movements, the National Democratic Coalition (NADECO), has told the government to hand over to Abiola by Tuesday, May 31, but the regime dismissed this as a "joke".

The military warned that it would tolerate no hindrance of its own plans for restoring civilian rule, beginning with a constitutional conference it plans for June 27. It has not detailed its programme for change any more than Abiola said how he planned to organise his "government of national unity."

NADECO and other pro-democracy movements called for a boycott of elections of delegates to this conference and few voters turned out in the last round on May 23, but observers said turnout was higher in Saturday's second round. No official indication of the outcome of the poll has been released.

In his interviews, Abiola personally criticised Abacha, who seized power in November last year.

"Who is Abacha? The man didn't even pass the staff college," Abiola said. "Professionally, he shouldn't even have been a lieutenant-colonel. You do not become a lieutenant-colonel unless you have passed the staff college."

"You heard him read the budget (in January)," the presidential hopeful added. "It was obvious he didn't understand what he was reading. How can a nation of brilliant people like Nigeria be led by a man like that?"

Abiola was said on unofficial results comfortably to have won the June 12 poll, hailed as free and fair by international observers, until then junta leader General Ibrahim Babangida annulled it, alleging irregularities.

Babangida stepped down in August, handing over to an unelected civilian caretaker administration. It was this government that Abacha overthrew, going on to scrap all Nigeria's democratically elected institutions.

Alleged Resignation of Envoy to U.S. Denied

AB3005093594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 30 May 94

[Text] The Federal Government has refuted a report by some newspapers that the Nigerian ambassador to the United States, Alhaji Zubeiru Kazaure, has resigned. In a statement yesterday in Abuja, the chief press secretary to the head of state, Mr. David Attah, described the report as a false and mischievous fabrication aimed at creating fear and insecurity in the minds of the people. He described the purported copy of Alhaji Zubeiru's resignation as a fraudulent forgery meant to cause confusion. Mr. Attah stated that Alhaji Zubeiru himself had written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs denying knowledge of the purported letter of resignation being speculated by one Mr. Akim Abiola. The chief press secretary warned those he described as saboteurs and political mischief makers to desist from acts capable of destabilizing the nation.

Togo

Prime Minister Heads First Cabinet Meeting

AB2705182294 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] The cabinet headed by Prime Minister Edem Kodjo held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Entente

Palace, seat of the government. No statement was issued at the end of the meeting. In addition to the prime minister, 18 ministers and one secretary of state make up the Kodjo cabinet. After the composition of the cabinet was announced, the French foreign minister stated yesterday that he acknowledges Togo now has a cabinet. France expressed the hope that this cabinet, formed one month after the appointment of the prime minister, will urgently take measures to revive Togo's development in a spirit of union called for by the present circumstances.

CAR Calls For 'Legitimate,' 'Credible' Government

AB2705195894 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 27 May 94

[Statement issued by CAR Chairman Yaovi Agboyibor in Lome on 26 May; read by "Mr. Apevo"—recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] Following the naming of Edem Kodjo's government on 25 May, the CAR [Action Committee for Renewal] wishes to issue the following statement. The CAR has observed that:

1. In accordance with its 23 April statement, none of its members agreed to join Edem Kodjo's cabinet.
2. The presidential group holds more than 60 percent of the ministerial posts.
3. Four of the five most important ministerial posts, national defense, foreign affairs, interior, and security, are held by members of the presidential group.

The CAR is also surprised that Edem Kodjo continues to claim he belongs to the CAR-UTD [Togolese Union for Democracy] parliamentary majority and that he will implement the majority group's joint program. In fact, through his obstinacy to form his government in violation of the 26 March agreement, Edem Kodjo is dealing with a majority that is not the one that was chosen during the 6 and 20 February parliamentary elections. This is evident in the composition of his government.

Moreover, in order to mislead the people, Edem Kodjo, in his introductory statement during the naming of his cabinet, went to great lengths to point out that he accepted the prime minister's post to save the parliamentary majority. In the same introductory statement, Edem Kodjo concedes that his government did not meet the people's aspirations.

The CAR, therefore, thinks it is a matter of urgency to form a legitimate and credible government which reflects the wishes expressed by the people during the parliamentary elections and which will meet with the people's approval.

Issued in Lome on 26 May for the CAR by its chairman, Yaovi Agboyibor.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be

provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735, or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

1 June 1994

